THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Brama.

No. 3667.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

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Town Hall, Leyton, February 2, 1898.

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Applications, accompassed by such testimonials as Candidates may wish to submit, should reach the Scoretary by Tucsday, March 1, 1898. Further is formation will be sent on application.

The new Professor will enter on his duties sext October.

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A. H. COLLINGWOOD, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle, February 1, 1898.

CENTRAL WELSH BOARD.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION, JULY, 1898.

On Pebruary 18, 1898, the Executive Committee will proceed to the appointment of ONE EXAMINER in HISTORY,

ONE EXAMINER in CHEMISTRY, AND

ONE EXAMINER in SCRIPTURE,

Further particulars may be obtained forthwith from the undersigned, to whom applications, containing full statements of qualifications and experience, and a copy of not more than three testimonials, should be forwarded not later than February 12.

OWEN OWEN, Chief Inspector.

Central Welsh Board, Oswestry, February 1, 1898.

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT, 1889. CENTRAL WELSH BOARD.

OBAL EXAMINATIONS, 1898.

On February 18, 1888, the Executive Committee of the Central Welsh Roard will proceed to the appointment of SIX EXAMINERS who shall be competent to conduct Oral Examinations in FRENCH in the COUNTY SCHOOLS of WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE. They will also be expected to conduct Oral Examinations in the ordinary English Subjects of the Junior Forms.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS IN SCIENCE, 1898

On the same date the Committee will proceed to elect THREE EXAMINERS who shall be competent to conduct PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS in SCIENCE.

These Examinations will be held between June 27 and July 22

Particulars as to remuneration, &c., may be obtained forthwith from the undersigned, to whom applications, containing full statements of qualifications and experience, should be forwarded not later than February 12 next. OWEN OWEN, Chief Inspector.

Central Welsh Board, Oswestry, January 25, 1898.

UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

The University Court of the University of Edinburgh will on Monday, March 14 next, or some subsequent day, proceed to the appointment of an additional EXAMINER in MATEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. The person appointed will be required to Examine also in PHYSICS at Examinations for Degrees in Medicine and Fublic Health.

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Examine also in PHYSICS at Examination for Degrees in Medicine and Particulars regarding remuneration may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the University Court.

Exam Applicant should lodge with the undersigned, not later than Monday, February 28 next, sixteen copies of his application and sixteen copies of any testimonials he may desire to present. One copy of the applicants who send in testimonials must not send more than four.

M. C. TAYLOR. Secretary University Court.

University of Edinburgh, January 24, 1888.

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LITERATURE

France. By J. E. C. Bodley. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)
(First Notice.)

Mr. Bodley's considerable work on France is a book of political philosophy, but one in which the philosophy is so much disguised by the lightness produced by constant modern and personal illustration that it will be possible for the general reader to digest its contents without knowing how much philosophy he has read. In this respect it may be compared with the works of Tocqueville and Mr. Bryce upon the United States; but it is easier to read than either of those remarkable books, and it strikes us as being sounder in its philosophy than was the more famous of the pair. Tocqueville, of course, is now in the unfortunate position, with regard to his 'Democracy in America,' that most of his prophecies have failed to come true, and that he is not living to explain them. Mr. Bodley, perhaps warned by this example, is not addicted to prophecy, and leaves his reader to draw for himself all positive conclusions that concern the future, while he presents him with an admirable picture of the present, based upon patient and immense research. The drawback his system involves is that, in order to make his volumes light, he has been forced to introduce an extraordinary number of references which will rapidly go out of date, and he will have to be continually working at revised editions.

The political result of the author's inquiries will constitute a disappointment to probably the majority of his readers. There is in all the English - speaking countries, which will naturally provide Mr. Bodley with the larger portion of his public, on the whole a strong desire among the majority of thoughtful men for the success of the form of government which exists in France, and has now existed for a time relatively long from the point of view of the history of French institutions. It is also a form difficult to change without shock and risk of civil or of general war. Mr. Bodley's conclusions, however, are unfavourable to the suitability of a Parliamentary republic for France. It is, unhappily, impos-

sible to attribute them to prejudice, so completely does he carry along with him by his proofs even the reader unwilling to assent.

The preface and introduction prepare us for the method which has been pursued. It is, in short, to create a philosophical treatise upon modern France which, though solid, shall not be dull, and may even be here and there as picturesque as a book of travel. The weeding out of what was needless, both in argument and in language, has been pushed so far that there is a complete absence in the volumes of the tedium produced by repetition. Arthur Young and Tocqueville have been our author's models, and the result is not unworthy of his exemplars.

The present book appears at a moment when, to superficial observers, the Parliamentary republic in France seems solidly established. The other parties, as we all know, and as these pages, indeed, point out, are so ill led as not to count; and the Republic is being supported at the coming elections by the candidatures of a large number of men of family who have hitherto taken no part in politics, and have been supposed on that account to be opposed to a system of government from which they have held aloof, although many of them have not opposed it. From the fashionable youth of title who has married the great American heiress of the day to the representative of Talleyrand in his landed wealth, Republican candidates bearing names that have hitherto been strangers to the Republic are offering themselves, even against the rallied Legitimists, who have merely ceased their attacks upon it at the bidding of the Pope. The author has fought against the pessimistic influences to which a foreigner studying a country like France is subject; and, while he is able to show that his condemnation of the French Parliamentary system has been arrived at in spite of British prejudice in favour of Parliamentary government, he nevertheless succeeds in proving that Parliamentary government in France is now confessedly a

If the portions of Mr. Bodley's writings which deal with the French Revolution and Parliamentary government in France were to be taken by themselves, it might be thought by some who did not read him carefully that they were dealing with one of those travellers who fall, as is often the fate of travellers, into the hands of Conservative hosts, and learn to see their country through their spectacles. On the other hand, no writer on France-not even the author of an anonymous book on the home life of that country, and not even Hamerton-has ever shown a more real admiration for the French people as a race, and for that portion of the nation which, as Mr. Bodley puts it, goes resolutely about its daily work without troubling to think whether France is ill or well governed. He notes, also, fully all the best features of the French social system, and points out, for example, the absence in France of the hopeless misery which exists among the poor of our own cities, and the failure of what is called the "social question" in France to present any such sombre pictures of extreme suffering as those which are common among ourselves.

It is perhaps to be regretted that Mr. Bodley has stated his conclusions in an early portion of his book. He does not take his reader far before he tells him that the root of the ills which he describes, and which mainly take the open form of rancorous discord in public life, is to be found in the Parliamentary system. There is some fear lest some of his critics may proceed to write in an adverse sense upon this text, without following the later statement of the stages of the process by which the conclusions have inevitably been reached.

The book disposes in passing of what is called the great past of Parliamentary institutions in France, where between the Restoration and the Coup d'État French Parliaments reached a high standard of oratory, and cut a figure in the world pro-bably greater than the conduct of affairs at the time deserved. It is shown that the Parliamentary institutions of the Restoration and of the Monarchy of July rested on too artificial a basis to afford material for judgment, while under the Third Republic they have been tried during a period of perfect peace and of domestic tranquillity, and have rested on a wide foundation. The main obstacle to the working of the Parliamentary system in France seems to be its combination with a centralized administration constructed to be manipulated by one strong hand, and, as Mr. Bodley says, the fatal incompatibility of centralization and Parliamentary government has been carefully studied by him. throughout his volumes. He shows that an essential feature of a centralized bureaucracy is a profusion of offices held directly from the State; and that, under the present combined system, every member of Parliament not hostile to the Government becomesa wholesale dispenser of places, controlling the administrative and fiscal services in his constituency, and having a voice in the choice even of the local judges. It is whispered that this influence extends to the

selection of the bishops.

The "Republican of Government" (to use a French phrase) with whom these matters are discussed is apt to defend the centralization of the monarchy and of the Consulate; and those who attribute to Richelieu, to Colbert, and to Louis XIV., rather than to Bonaparte, the constitution of the modern French centralized state even now declare that it is the eternal glory of the French monarchy that it created France. Our author traces the modern centralization of France rather to Napoleon than to the kings. But he believes, as the Parliamentary Republicans of France, from whom he so greatly differs, also believe, that to demolish the fabric of centralization in France would bring down every institution in the country with a havoc "more ruinous than that of 1789." Moreover, as he also shows, the centralized system conforms to the ideas of the vast majority of Frenchmen. We are in a vicious circle, for centralization itself has been largely instrumental in producing the ideas which now compel its maintenance.

The keystone of this work appears from the examination of the writer's views on centralization and Parliamentary government in which we have been engaged. The Napoleonic fabric of the administra-

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tion and manhood suffrage are two permanent elements of the public existence of the nation which cannot be modified, manhood suffrage now being—whether under virtual tyranny, dietatorship, or a purely plebiscitary system, or under the Parliamentary forms through which it at present works—as permanently established in France as is the organized nation. We need hardly add that, while Mr. Bodley absolutely condemns for France the Parliamentary system, he ridicules the lamentations of the French Reactionaries and Moderates regarding manhood suffrage, which they are and will be powerless to modify, and which he shows not to be the cause of the breakdown of French Parliamentary government.

After the preface and introduction the book itself opens with some brilliant passages on the attractiveness of France to the observer, which lead up to a discussion of the legend of the Revolution, in which the varying aspects that it has borne to Frenchmen are traced through the enthusiastic days of the Monarchy of July down to that disillusion under the Third Republic which was aggravated by Taine's writings. Mr. Bodley shows that until recently the tradition of the Revolution has been so sacred in France that Frenchmen, in spite of national pride, seemed willing to ascribe their high position as a people less to the genius of their race than to this great convulsion. All the varying forms of government which succeeded 1789 had been defended as phases of the Revolution: Napoleon as the soldier of the Revolution, the Empire as its apotheosis, and the Restoration as the constitutional monarchy of 1789. The Monarchy of July and the Republic of 1848 rivalled one another in their expressions of regard for revolutionary events, and the Second Empire was defended by Louis Napoleon himself as resting upon the firmest assertion of the principles of the Revolution. The Third Republic was founded by a majority which professed equal devotion to the same principles. Although doubtless Taine's last book came at a moment when criticism of the Revolution was in the air, Mr. Bodley ascribes to its appearance the discredit into which the Revolution has now fallen among the best minds of France. Taine "applied to the French Revolution the spirit of criticism which.....was one of the factors in producing the great upheaval." That spirit, which had "helped to destroy the Old Regime, lingered in France, and had aided to make government unstable, while it discouraged faith and fostered pessimism; but never before had it been turned upon its own chief work."

In the course of his examination of the historical position of the Revolution and its effect on modern France, Mr. Bodley notes in interesting passages, some of which rise to a high level of style without losing their philosophic intention, the effect of war in purifying the Revolution by patriotism. "The enmity of Europe was the salvation of France in the dark hours of the closing century." "The army.....alone maintained a standard of conduct and duty" in a disorganized nation.

Mr. Bodley, as we have already said, traces to the genius of Napoleon the organization of society and Government

in France. It is, of course, possible to take a different view; but, on the whole, he proves his case to the effect that the centralized administration of France, the stability of which has survived, and is likely to survive, every political crisis, was the creation of Napoleon. Mr. Bodley proceeds to examine with minuteness the institutions of the Napoleonic establishment, "not as historical monuments, but as the working machinery which regulates the working mannery which regulates the existence of a great people at the end of the nineteenth century." M. Taine, as he says, has criticized the Napoleonic reorganization as imperfect, and has ascribed to it many of the ills from which France suffers. The system of middle and upper education, for example, which was of Bona-parte's foundation, has been fiercely criti-cized of late, and notably in a novel in which the personality of M. Taine is introduced, and much of the philosophy of the living author credited to the dead philosopher.

It is interesting to compare the view taken by our author of centralization in France in its effect on the national life with the doctrine which has given popularity to that curious romance, 'Le Roman de l'Énergie Nationale: Les Déracinés,' by M. Maurice Barrès. The talent of the novelist is considerable, but none of his books hit the taste of the reading public of France until his last, which we reviewed in our number of New Year's Day. The teaching of M. Barres is that Paris sucks the blood of the provinces, draws from them-often to crime, and almost invariably to moral destruction—the pick of the students of the provincial middle schools, and thus greatly harms the whole of the national life. The sale of the last book of M. Barrès, and the discussion which turned upon it, were well interpreted by M. Cornély, in his admirable article upon the novel in the Figuro, to mean that intellectual and social France generally associated itself with the judgment of the author. It must be supposed that a considerable section of French society thinks the system of the Lycée and of the University disastrous, although a similar system of education in Germany does not, in German opinion, produce a similar, or, indeed, otherwise than a beneficial result. We are inclined to think Mr. Bodley a more philosophic and a more accurate observer, foreigner though he be, than M. Barrès, and to look with him more deeply and more widely for the causes of a much criticized change in national life in our own times.

M. Barrès goes even further than to attack the results of what he calls collectivity in educational discipline, and the selection of the best scholars in the provinces and their transference to Paris. He attacks the very growth of the capital itself. But the tendency to growth in the capital is not peculiar to France. Indeed, apart from the Belgian, Swiss, German, and foreign-born or foreign-sprung element in Paris, there is no noteworthy increase in the population of the capital; nothing in the least to compare with the growth in the new English-speaking countries of the great cities of the United States, or of Melbourne and other cities in Australia; nothing to compare even with the growth of Budapest,

of Hamburg-Altona, and of other cities of the Continent outside France. The centralization of France by Louis XIV. and by Bonaparte, and the suppression of the provinces by the Revolution, have had consequences which are noted here; but the intellectual starvation of the provinces is not peculiar to France nor to countries in which administrative centralization prevails. It is rather in our belief a natural develop-ment connected with facilities of communication and other physical changes in modern life. However, our author, who is sceptical about university decentralization in France, is no admirer of the influence of Paris. His view of the theory of the pernicious effect of the attraction of Paris on the intellectual life of the provinces appears to be that the evil is not specially acute at the present moment, and that none of the great French writers or thinkers of modern times has voluntarily lived and worked in his native place in preference to the capital. The phenomenon, indeed, was in his belief more conspicuous under was in his belief more conspicuous under the Restoration and the Monarchy of July than it is at present. If this perennial feature of French life is particularly de-plorable at the moment, as M. Barrès thinks, Mr. Bodley would reply that it is only because the tone of thought in Paris has lowered, and the press, to which the best living writers contribute, has increased in violence, while it has lost in authority. To compare Great Britain with France, it may be doubted whether Paris has exercised so absorbing an influence on the intellect of France as London has on our nation. There is some reason to think that the literary and intellectual work performed in French provincial centres compares not unfavourably with that done in corresponding localities in Great Britain. The Bar, cen-tralized in England, is in France an institution of great weight, and is decentralized. Oxford and Cambridge, of course, have no counterparts in France, but the provincial academies of France have always been remarkable, and many of them continue to be so, as, for example, that of Dijon. On the other hand, the scientific work done at Manchester probably sur-passes that done at Lyons or at any of the provincial centres of France. Mr. Bodley, who is evidently no friend of decentralization in England, is as evidently convinced that centralized administration is admirably suited for the French, but thinks that it has little to do with the attraction to Paris of the intellectual element in France. On the contrary, centralization of the French type involves the dispatch to the provinces, as agents of the central Government, of many men of high cultivation, not only in the service of the University, but as schoolmasters in the direct service of the State. The administration of roads and bridges alone scatters all over France men who have received the highest training of the greatest of scientific schools. The MM. Cambon, now ambassadors, were for many years in the prefectoral service, and such men in England would have had no mission to dispatch them to the provinces. In fact, Mr. Bodley's judgment, not upon the University and its branches, but upon the whole of the Napoleonic creation, is that this organization is the framework which keeps and will keep French society together as stable as though it were a growth of

Liberty, equality, and fraternity are next examined by our author in the later chapters of his first book on the Revolution and modern France. Under "Equality" he discusses the rise of plutocracy in France and its effect upon society (in the narrower sense of the term), and deals with the extinction of the salon. He then turns to "Fraternity," his observations on which will not be altogether popular in France. The French set an example to us in their family relations. There is no French equivalent for "wife-beating," and Frenchmen never leave their mothers to be chargeable to other people. They are capable of making sentimental sacrifices for the benefit of the oppressed, but the nationality whose members Frenchmen regard with most asperity are, not the English, not the Italians, not the Germans—"It is to the French that Frenchmen display animosity more savage, more incessant, and more inequitable than to people of any other race." Prince Henri d'Orléans,

"turned journalist, to win applause maligns the English, who reflect that though Frenchmen in general are under no obligation to England, there is one French family not in that case. But.....to prove that a Frenchman ungracious to foreigners is doubly malevolent to compatriots, when in the wilds of Africa he fell out with a long-tried travelling companion, the enterprising prince took care to advertise to Europe the domestic spectacle which French explorers were giving to the natives. The peculiar harshness of Frenchmen to Frenchmen.....dates from the Revolution......Fellow-countrymen were to merit consideration only in so far as they accepted doctrines applicable to all mankind."

Unless they accepted certain crude doctrines they must "be put outside the pale of humanity." Mr. Bodley goes so far as to write on "the cruelty of modern Frenchmen to Frenchmen." These passages will no doubt be bitterly criticized in France. We can conceive the language which M. Rochefort, M. Drumont, and others will employ with regard to them. But we are concerned only with their truth, and it is difficult to deny that truth in face of the evidence adduced in these volumes. It is impossible to forget such terrible exhibitions as the recent general admission in France that the frightful fate of a suspected spy is unimportant as compared with the danger of giving an occasion of triumph to men who, although Frenchmen, are members of a hated sect.

In the fourth chapter of the first book our author describes the French conception of patriotiem, which he shows to be a territorial rather than a racial sentiment, the Briton having, as a rule, an attachment to men of his own race in all parts of the globe, and little special attachment to the island of his origin as compared with the clinging attachment of Frenchimen to the soil of France. The French idea of patriotism, as developed at the end of the last century, still subsists in France, while the British conception of patriotism has undergone a complete change in the same period, having been modified by the extension of the race in Greater Britain. The resulting checks to France in her colonial enterprise are clearly traced out.

as are also the defects of French patriotism in leading to increased violence of party strife at moments of national misfortune. Mr. Bodley shows how in the last century, before the Hanoverian succession was thoroughly established, there existed with us that tendency to make scapegoats of public men which is now to be seen in France.

The instability of government in France is next contrasted with the orderly instinct of the Franch:—

"In the private life of the people, their thrift, their care in keeping accounts, their skill in organizing simple pleasures in the intervals of toil, the neat attire of the women, the formality and good service of the meals even in humble homes, all testify to a provident and systematic temperament inconsistent with improvisation. The habit of thought of the French is equally opposed to it. They are wont instinctively to classify and to formulate their ideas, and the educational training of all grades fosters this tendency. An English priest, once attached to the diocese of Paris, told me how impressed he was with the contrast of the confessions in the two countries of young girls before the age when the sacrament is a psychological revelation or a perfunctory routine. The youthful English penitent told a tale which had neither beginning nor end, tangled and unreflecting. The French child unfolded a calmly prepared theme, a model of lucid symmetry, in which all that had to be said was arranged under precise categories. The was arranged under precise categories. The same systematic disposition the French like to see and to feel in their government. Their propensity is not to improvise, but to hierarchise; and so, side by side with the Parlia-mentary Republic, of which every President has abdicated save one who was murdered, and under which a minister who retains his portfolio for a year is a curiosity, subsists a series of stable official hierarchies, administrative, ecclesiastical, military, and judicial, which incarnate the spirit

The political instability of France is traced by Mr. Bodley immediately to the empirical importation of a flimsy copy of a structure slowly built up by a dissimilar people, and ultimately to the Revolution. The general conclusion of the whole book is as follows:—

"Here, then, we see the chief effects of the French Revolution on modern France after a hundred years. There is the great tangible result, the machine of administrative government constructed by Napoleon; and there is the psychological or moral result of a people which has never yet found a political govern-ment to soothe and weld together the elements unsettled by the great upheaval.....The French Revolution has done nothing to help the solu-tions of the problems which face humanity a century after its consummation; and it might never have occurred, for any effect it has had on the relations of capital and labour, on the progress of Socialism, or on the power of Plutocracy. The best that can be said of the French Revolution is that just when civilisation was on the point of making history colourless it burst forth and produced for the student and the artist a collection of pictures and documents the artist a collection of pictures and documents thrilling and pathetic, grandiose and revolting, such as no epoch of antiquity or of modern times has supplied. But to provide intellectual pleasure for the cultivated it was hardly worth while that millions of the human race should have lamentably perished before their term.

Poems of the Love and Pride of England.
Edited by F. and M. Wedmore. (Ward,
Lock & Co.)

Why have we never had till now a collection of patriotic verse by English writers? The pretty little book projected by Mr. Frederick Wedmore, and compiled (with his aid) by his daughter, supplies an answer to the question. Not till now have we had a volume of 'Poems of the Love and Pride of England' because such poems are, comparatively, so few. In the book before us there are only 286 small pages, and of those 286 pages only a small number are devoted to direct praise of England. Subtract from the compilation the lines written in celebration of particular exploits, of individual Englishmen, and of separate localities, and how much is left? We are aware that the word "patriotic" is susceptible of broad application. There is a sense in which Warner's 'Albion's England,' and Daniel's 'Civil Wars of York and Lancaster,' and Drayton's 'Polyolbion,' as well as his 'Heroical Epistles' and 'Barons' Wars,' are all "patriotic" poems. "Patriotic," too, in the best sense, are the plays which Shakspeare founded upon English history as he knew it. Warner, Daniel, Drayton, Shakspeare, all wrote, virtually, in a spirit of "love" of and "pride" in England. They shared the popular pride in England's achievements in the past, the popular love of English fields and streams. In the same way, it was the spirit of "love and pride" which inspired, on the one hand, such pieces as Wolfe's 'Busaco,' Campbell's 'Baltic,' Dibdin's 'Trafalgar,' Macaulay's 'Armada,' Doyle's 'Balaclava,' and Mr. Massey's 'Inkerman,' and on the other such as Milton's 'Cromwell' and Wolfe's 'After Corunna'; which suggested Dryden's prophetic vision of London's glory, Scott's tribute to 'The Bold Dragoon,' Dibdin's 'True English Sailor,' and Campbell's 'British Grenadiers' -all of which find a place in this an-

Comparatively little, nevertheless, is there in this volume, or in any other, of what we may call general verse-praise of Englandof England as a place and England as a nation. What rhythmic laud we have of England as a geographical entity is mainly modern-nay, chiefly contemporary. It is comprised in poems and passages by the Brownings, by Dobell, by Clough, by Mr. Alfred Austin, by Mr. Rennell Rodd, and so forth. Scattered and limited references there are, such as Matthew Arnold's to the "wet, bird-haunted English lawn"; but rarely has the lyre been taken up by English poets solely to exalt in general terms the charms of English sights and sounds. In this respect the present editors seem to have brought together all there was to gather-verse very tender and sincere, but disappointingly small in bulk. As for the trumpetings of England as a nation, these (as we have remarked before) have had, till recent years, a tone persistently and singularly insular. This has been the way from Shakspeare downwards. Shakspeare, in particular, was never weary of thanking God that his country was encircled by the sea,

Which serves it in the office of a wall, Or as a most defensive to a house.

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Mr. and Miss Wedmore, of course, quote these lines; but, as we need hardly say, there are several more such in the plays the description in 'King John' of England as "hedged in with the main,"

That water-wallèd bulwark, still secure And confident from foreign purposes, and, in 'Richard II.,' of England as a — fortress built by Nature for herself Against infection and the hand of war.

Ben Jonson speaks of "Great Britain" as sitting "safe in her sea." For Thomson "Britannia" was a "blest Isle" which had risen from the azure main at Heaven's command. For Scott she was "Ocean Queen" and "Island Empress." "God bless the green Isle of the brave," sang Campbell; and "There she sits in her Island home," cries Mr. Massey.

This conception of Britain wholly as an

This conception of Britain wholly as an island finds voice also in the verse of Tennyson, who once called upon us to

Thank Him who isled us here, and roughly set His Briton in blown seas and storming showers. Out of this limited idea, however, Tennyson eventually grew. He wrote the above in 1852. When he came, later on, to pen the epilogue to the completed 'Idylls of the King' he showed himself keenly sensitive to the influences of the hour—not only to the existence, but to the importance, of the "Greater Britain" beyond seas. To the suggestion that we could do without our colonies came the reply, "Is this the tone

of Empire?" with an eloquent recognition of Our ocean-empire with her boundless homes For ever-broadening England,

It is a misfortune that Mr. and Miss Wedmore should have been unable to obtain permission to include in their book anything of Tennyson's, whom we think, after Shakspeare and Wordsworth (not forgetting Mr. Swinburne) most distinctly our patriot-poet. We ought to have had in this anthology not only "You ask me why, tho' ill at ease" (published in 1832), the 'Wellington Ode,' 'The Third of February, 1852,' 'Hands all Round' (as rewritten and republished in 1882)—with its address

To all the loyal hearts who long To keep our English Empire whole—

and 'The Fleet' (1886), but also 'The War,' if only for its historical interest in connexion with the Volunteer movement, and "Britons, guard your own," as revised and republished in the 'Life' of the poet. In that 'Life,' by the way, the present Lord Tennyson has reproduced 'Hands all Round' as it appeared originally in the Examiner. This version deserves to live, if but for the stanzas addressed to the United States, beginning:—

Gigantic daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the flood,
We know thee and we love thee best,
For art thou not of British blood?
Should war's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadsides roar with ours.

Apart from examples of Tennyson, one misses little from this volume. The compilers appear to have done their work very thoroughly. Copyright difficulties, it may be, led to their omitting Archbishop Trench's sonnet 'Gibraltar,' which otherwise could claim a niche in the collection:—

England, we love thee better than we know—
And this I learned when after wanderings long
'Mid people of another stock and tongue,
I heard again thy martial music blow,
And saw thy gallant children to and fro
Pace, keeping ward at one of those huge gates,
Twin giants watching the Herculean Straits.
When first I came in sight of that brave show,
It made my very heart within me dance,
To think that thou thy proud foot shouldst advance
Forward so far into the mighty sea;
Joy was it and exultation to behold
Thine ancient standard's rich emblazonry,
A glorious picture by the wind unrolled.

Room might also have been found for, say, the 'Trafalgar' of W. C. Bennett. It is true that Bennett was little more than a fluent rhymester; but, unfortunately, the collector of English patriotic verse (by which, we repeat, we mean verse written in direct praise of England) cannot afford to be too particular in the matter of poetic quality. He must take the best that he can quality. He must take the best that he can find. Not only is English patriotic verse limited in amount; very little of it is of high literary merit. What more turgid, after all, than Thomson's 'Rule, Britannia'? What more bald than Burns's 'Thoughts Campbell's of a French Invasion'? 'Stanzas on the Threatened Invasion' are mere fluent rhetoric - a description which applies to a good many pieces in the book before us.

We may hope for better things in the future. After the excerpts from Shakspeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Campbell, the Brownings, and Dobell, the best patriotic work in Mr. and Miss Wedmore's volume is from the pen of living writers. Of these Mr. Swinburne is easily first with his 'England: an Ode' and 'New Year's Day,' along with which we should have liked to see an extract or two from the little-known 'Word for the Navy,' with its eloquent apostrophe to this country:—

But thou, though the world should misdoubt thee, Be strong as the seas at thy side;

Bind on but thine armour about thee
That girds thee with power and with pride.
Where Drake stood, where Blake stood,
Where fame sees Nelson stand,
Stand thou, too, and now, too,
Take thou thy fate in hand.

It is good to have here a selection from Mr. Watts-Dunton's 'Jubilee Greeting at Spithead' (in which selection, by the way, there is a misprint, on p. 253, of "winds" for wings); but to this well-chosen example his sonnet 'England Stands Alone' might suitably have been added. Sir Lewis Morris and Mr. Alfred Austin are well represented.

The Autobiography of Arthur Young, with Selections from his Correspondence. Edited by M. Betham Edwards. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

In the excellent biographical sketch prefixed by Miss Betham Edwards to her edition of Arthur Young's best-known work, the 'Travels in France,' in "Bohn's Standard Library," she made use of the chief components of the 'Autobiography,' to which she enjoyed access during a visit to Young's grandson—also called Arthur who died only last year, the last of his race and name. Bradfield Hall, the Suffolk seat of the family, had been in their possession for two centuries. A photograph of it in the great Arthur Young's time is among the illustrations contained in the present work.

The celebrated agriculturist and traveller was the youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Young, who, besides being Rector of Bradfield and Prebendary of Canterbury, was chaplain to Speaker Onslow. His mother was of Dutch extraction, her father, John de Cousmaker, having come to England with William III. She outlived her husband, and seems to have been the predominating parent. She had her son Arthur inoculated without his father's consent, taking advantage of his father's consent, taking advantage of his disease on a visit to Cambridge. The "experiment," as understood in 1753, was sufficiently dangerous.

"Instead of the cool regimen afterwards prescribed by Sutton, the practice was to keep the patient's chamber as close and hot as possible; the shutters were kept up, and the door never opened without being shut speedily. I suffered much, and Dr. Kerrick, the physician at Bury, for some time attended every day," writes the autobiographer.

Young was now twelve, a schoolboy at Lavenham, where he learnt at first classics and then algebra, but was more interested in the weekly dancing lesson. One of the results of this last was a serious flirtation and correspondence with Molly Fiske, a clergyman's sister. But he acquired a habit of reading, and even began to write a history of England; and he is described in one of his sister's letters as "a very good politician." At fourteen he possessed two pair of lace ruffles, which Miss Elisa Young thought amply sufficient for his wants.

The marriage of this sister had an important effect on the life of Arthur Young, who in his eighteenth year was sent to serve a three years' apprenticeship in an office at Lynn, in Norfolk, with the view of his entering the counting-house of his brothers-in-law. The scheme, owing to Mr. Tomlinson's death, was never carried out. He thus dwells upon this important crisis in his existence:—

"Here I must reflect, as I have done many times before, on the unfortunate idea of making me a merchant. The immediate expense absolutely thrown away differently invested would have kept me four years at the University, enabling my father to make me a clergyman and Rector of Bradfield.....The whole course of my life would in such a case have been changed. I should have known nothing of Lynn, and have taken a wife from a different quarter. I should probably have been free from all attraction to agriculture.....I might never have been of any use to the public, but my years would have passed in a far more tranquil current, escaping so many storms and vicissitudes which blew me into a tempest of activity and involved me in great errors, great vice, and perpetual anxiety."

At Lynn, however, Young made the acquaintance of his lifelong friend, Dr. Burney, whose second wife was a sister of the lady he afterwards married, and by writing political pamphlets for a bookseller laid the foundation of his library. Before finally settling down to farming he paid two long visits to London, and printed at his own expense five numbers of a periodical, the Universal Museum (1762). Dr. Johnson was asked by Young in person to contribute, but told him that the work would be sure to fail if the booksellers had not the property. Some of them were ultimately induced to take the publication off his hands. Having at his mother's request refused the offer of a commission in the army, Young

soon afterwards took a farm under her, though at the time he had no more idea of agriculture "than of physic or divinity." He regrets as "a sin of the blackest dye" his having published the results of these first four years' farming experience, which nevertheless led to his making tours in the southern, northern, and eastern counties, admitted to have been "of most singular utility to the general agriculture of the kingdom." In spite of the success of these publications and of 'The Farmer's Letters,' these and the following years were not prosperous, owing to heavy debts and the failure of Young's own farms; and in 1772 he had serious thoughts of quitting the kingdom for America. In the following year he became Parliamentary reporter for the Morning Post, and every Saturday walked seventeen miles to his farm at North Mimms, in Hertfordshire, and back again to London on the Monday morning. In 1774, when Young's 'Political Arithmetic' appeared with great success, he was elected F.R.S. Yet in the years 1766-75 his annual income amounted only to 300l. He was "much instigated" to his Irish tour by Shelburne, and Burke also furnished him with introductions, which procured him good receptions from the Lord Lieutenant, the Primate, and Lord Charlemont. On his return from it he was recommended to Lord Kingsbrough as agent, and during the year 1778 resided at Mitchelstown in that capacity. He lost the position on account of intrigues prompted by the middlemen whose dismissal he had recommended; and after a most fearful passage, lasting from eight o'clock on Sunday morning till one o'clock on Wednesday, he returned to his aged mother at Bradfield. In 1780 appeared the 'Tour in Ireland,' a complete edition of which was not issued till 1892, though it was highly successful at the time, and resulted in the saving to that country of 80,000%. a year by the abolition of the bounty paid on the land exportation of corn, which was advocated in it. Young, as has been well pointed out by Mr. A. W. Hutton, was one of the earliest writers to recommend the Union.

In 1785, on the death of his mother, Bradfield Hall became, by an arrangement with his elder brother, Arthur Young's ewn property. Two years later he set out on his first French tour; and in 1788, owing to an accidental circumstance, he obtained a ticket (then sold at twenty guineas) for the trial of Warren Hastings. His active opposition to the Wool Bill caused him to be burnt in effigy by the manufacturers' sup-porters at Norwich.

In his diary for 1791 (October 21st) Young notes :-

"A letter to day from General Washington Gracious! from the representative of the Majesty of America, all written with his own hand. Also one from the Marquis de la Fayette desiring my assistance to get him a bailiff that understands English ornamental gardening; for both he gives fifty louis a year—this is a French idea to unite what never was united, and when gained reward it with wages little better than a common labourer."

In the same year the king, who contributed under a pseudonym to his 'Annals of Agriculture,' presented Young with a Spanish merino ram.

When the Board of Agriculture was constituted in 1793 Arthur Young was appointed Secretary. He seems to have owed this not less to his agricultural publications than to his pamphlet entitled 'The Example of France,' in which he had proposed the establishment of a horse militia composed of men of property. The scheme "took with astonishing celerity," and was the origin of the yeomanry corps. The pamphlet was approved by Pitt, and warmly commended by Burke in a letter to the author. The secretaryship, however, proved a bitter disappointment, as Young had little real authority, and did not work well with the successive Presidents. The income was not large, and he was obliged to spend more time than he wished in London. He was, however, consulted by Pitt in 1796 as to the propriety of State regulation of the price of labour, and concurred with the Minister in deprecating it. In the same year he had an interview with Burke (whom Young regarded as the greatest man of his time), and gives a pathetic account of the dejected state in which he found him. He also, by special request, went over Dundas's farm at Wimbledon.

The death of his youngest child "Bobbin," a promising girl of fourteen, in the following year, wrought a great change in Young. Henceforth, though still attending to his duties with exemplary care and regularity, he became reduced to the state which George Eliot described as "other-worldliness." He gave up social intercourse with He gave up social intercourse with all who were not in the narrowest sense of the word "Christians," and devoted almost the whole of his leisure to attendance on Evangelical sermons and the reading of devotional works. He even himself published extracts from Baxter and Owen, and became particularly intimate with Wilberforce and Simeon. He gradually lost his sight, but maintained his great bodily vigour to the last. Throughout his life he had been accustomed to rise by 4 A.M., and till quite late in it to bathe in the open air, even in the depth of winter.

Not the least interesting part of this book is the correspondence contained in it, including, as it does, not only the lively letters of Dr. Burney, the musician, and his daughter Fanny (Madame d'Arblay), but also characteristic effusions from the eccentric Earl of Bristol (Bishop of Derry), and communications from Bentham (one of which is quite playful) and from Priestley. There are anecdotes of George III., the Prince of Wales, Fox, Paley, the Duke of Grafton, and other celebrities, and an interesting account of an interview with Napoleon at Elba. The latter read Young's 'Travels in France' "eagerly and with much approbation": they are now used as a text-book in French schools.

The following specimen of their correspondence will show the intimate relations which existed between the author of Evelina' and the Suffolk agriculturist. Fanny Burney writes from Chelsea on July 17th, 1792:—

"Nay, if you talk of your difficulties in fabricating an epistle to me, please to consider how much greater are mine in attempting to answer it. You! a country farmer, the acknowledged head of 'the only art worth cultivating,' as you tell us—the contemner of

every other pursuit, the scorner of all old customs, the defier of all musty authorities, the derider of all fogrum superiors—in one word a Jacobin. You afraid? and of whom? A Chelsea pensioner? One who, maimed in the royal service, ignobly forbears, spurning royal reparation?.....One who presumes to wish as well to manufactures for her outside, as to agriculture for her inside? One who has the ignorance to reverence commerce, and who cannot think of a single objection to the Wool Bill? One in short, and to say all that is abominable at once, one who in theory is an aristocrat, and in practice a ci-devant courtier? And shall a creature of this description, the willing advocate of every opinion, every feeling you excommunicate from 'your business and bosom,' dare to write to you? Impossible! Whether I shall come and see you all or not is another

matter. If I can I will.

"P.S.—Will Honeycomb says if you would know anything of a lady's meaning (always providing she has any) when she writes to you, look at her postscript. Now pray, dear sir, how came you ever to imagine what you are pleased to blazon to the world with all the confidence of self-belief, that you think farming the only thing worth manly attention? You, who, if taste rather than circumstance had been your guide, might have found wreaths and flowers almost any way you had turned, as fragrant as those of Ceres."

Young replies in a similarly bantering strain. After deprecating the flattering estimate of his literary abilities contained

in the postscript, he goes on :-

"Your letter, or rather your profession of faith, is one of the worst political creeds I remember to have read; you see no merit but beneath a diadem. In government a professed aristocrat, in political economy a monopolist, who commends manufactures not as a market for the farmer, but for the much nobler purpose of contributing to adorn your outside; and who can attain not one better idea of the immortal plough than that of giving sustenance to your inside. But by the way, is not that inside of yours an equivoque? Do you mean your real or your metaphorical inside, your ribs or your feelings? If you allude to your brains, they are by your own account a wool-gathering."

But after continuing for some time in this somewhat laboured manner, he concludes :-

"Though there is high treason against the plough in almost every line of your letter, yet the words If 1 can I will are not in the spirit that contains the Eleusinian mysteries; they bring balm to my wounded feelings."

'The Autobiography' is written as a whole in a lucid, but not elegant style. It is not entirely free from the illegitimate "and which." The editor has wisely made large omissions, but has printed the remainder exactly as it was written. Her notes are numerous and, as a rule, useful, but might, perhaps, have been added to by a reference to the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' She has confused Nicholas, Lord Bexley, with his father, Henry Vansittart, the Governor of Bengal; and her descriptions of Shelburne (first Marquis of Lansdowne) and of Wraxall, the memoirwriter, are scarcely satisfactory. The headings under the titles of the chapters leave much to be desired. Among the few misprints we have met with are "plates" for places (p. 108); "Swirenove" (p. 387), elsewhere called Smirenove; and "in" for is on p. 396. "Immovable property" (p. 249) should surely be movable or removable

We have to thank the publishers for an index of names and for the excellent illus-

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NEW NOVELS.

The War of the Worlds. By H. G. Wells. (Heinemann.)

Mr. Wells has evidently studied and attempted to imitate the methods of Jules Verne in this account of an attack from Mars on the earth. But while perceiving that Jules Verne's plausibility comes largely from a scrupulous exactitude in matter-offact details, he has not seen that matter-of-fact details need not necessarily be vulgar and commonplace. There is too much of the young man from Clapham attitude about the book; the narrator sees and hears exciting things, but he has not the gift of making them exciting to other people. He reminds one of the man of whom it was said that he had travelled to more interesting places and talked with more clever people than the rest of the world, but had really seen and heard nothing for himself. The idea of the invasion from Mars-which, by-the-by, Mr. Wells says he owes to somebody else-is magnificent, and the machines and weapons used by the Martians for devastating the earth must have been stupendous; but the whole business fizzles away in the most disappointing fashion. For example, what a splendid opportunity is lost in the description of the exodus from London! One thinks what a writer with a great eye for poetical effect like Mr. Meredith would have made of such an idea; whereas Mr. Wells is content with describing the cheap emotions of a few bank clerks and newspaper touts, and the jostling in the road which might very well do for an account of a Derby crowd going to Epsom. Mr. Wells must look carefully to his writing; he began well, but he evidently writes too much now, and is too apt to trust solely to the effect of his blood-curdling ideas, without taking the trouble to give them distinction.

The Tragedy of the Korosko. By A. Conan Doyle. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

WHEN thirteen tourists, of mixed nationality, find themselves grouped together on a Nile steamer above the first cataract, it is inevitable that disaster should happen. In Mr. Conan Doyle's story the circumstances admit of a raid by dervishes when a portion of the unlucky company is engaged in inspecting ruins. Bloodshed ensues while the captives are being hurried away across the desert; and more bloodshed occurs when the Arabs are caught between two detachments of the Camel Corps, and the surviving Europeans are rescued. It is a bold writer who ventures to construct a story out of these materials, which in less skilful hands would hardly suffice for a magazine article. However, we now have it in a book which. with digressions, it just suffices to fill. Such a digression occurs at a point when the story looks as if it were coming to a pre-mature conclusion. One of the captive tourists is thus described :-

"The kind grey eyes and calm sweet face of the Irishwoman brought comfort and hope to the whole party. She was a devout Roman Catholic, and it is a creed which forms an excellent prop in hours of danger. To her, to the Anglican Colonel, to the Nonconformist Minister, to the Presbyterian American, even to the two Pagan black riflemen, religion in its various forms was fulfilling the same beneficent office—whispering always that the worst which the world can do is a small thing, and that however harsh the ways of Providence may seem and so on. Fortunately, Mr. Conan Doyle's digressions do not last long, and are sometimes better than this. But they are characteristic of the modern popular novelist, and it is difficult to imagine that they constitute a strain on the author. The local colour is good; there is a distinct effort to preserve the individualities and the broad national characteristics of the different tourists who are temporarily placed at the mercy of the Arab chiefs; but the story is thin, and will not suffice to place 'The Tragedy of the Korosko' on a level with 'Rodney Stone.' We can imagine that it is of interest to compare the relative actions and words of a solder, a lawyer, a French gentleman, an American traveller, and others, when all are placed in equal doubt and danger, and when there is little chance that the cleverest will do any better than the least capable. It is not easy to think that Mr. Conan Doyle has made the most of the opportunity. It is right to add that the book is very copiously illustrated, and that the illustrations are sometimes very suc-

Miss Balmaine's Past. By B. M. Croker. (Chatto & Windus.)

THOUGH not among the best of Mrs. Croker's now numerous novels, 'Miss Balmaine's Past'is decidedly readable, and, though there are certain difficulties in the plot, a decidedly enjoyable story. It is practically a story of to-day, with only occasional references to the Anglo-Indian subjects with which readers of Mrs. Croker's stories are familiar. The writer sets herself the task of separating a husband and wife in circumstances which make it natural that the lady should fail to recognize the man, and that the man should refrain from revealing his identity to his wife; and we fear the effort is too great for Mrs. Croker's constructive abilities. We will not divulge the details of the plot, which is sufficiently interesting to be spoilt by recital; but it is necessary to point out that the writer seeks to support her theory by saying of the hero, "His antecedents were wrapped in mystery; but when a man is rich, titled, and unmarried, people are not too searching in their inquiries." These elements would, we should have thought, rather serve to stimulate the inquiries in question. Nevertheless, the story is wholesome and interesting; and it deserves recognition as a work of honest literary effort and unquestionable attraction. On one page we notice an accident to the type which should have been corrected, and in another place the epithet "moon-flooded," as applied to a landscape, would have been better omitted.

The Lawyer's Secret. By John K. Leys. (Warne & Co.)

It is an unusual and an agreeable thing to find a story of this sort written by one who knows something of legal affairs. He works up a highly ingenious plot to a point where it becomes exceedingly difficult to guess the solution, and—what is most important of all—the solution is not quite impossible. The reader would prefer that the lady in the case should be more worthy of the hero's heroism. Mr. Leys makes a mistake in saying that counsel for the prisoner in the

murder trial secured the last word by calling no witnesses. He must have forgotten that the Solicitor-General appeared for the prosecution. The law officers have a special right to reply.

The Fourth Napoleon. By Charles Benham. (Heinemann.)

MR. BENHAM invents a new Napoleon, the representative of a line sprung from a Josephine. This Napoleon before that with Josephine. This Napoleon comes to the throne of France by a coup d'état imitated from that of Napoleon III., and goes to war with Germany. The coup d'état drawn here with Germany. The coup d'état drawn here is impossible. That by De Morny, which it closely follows, was publicly prepared, with the whole forces of the Presidency and of the military administration. For years officers were moved and were promoted in view of its imminence, and the troops were accustomed to be reviewed and bribed by the person in whose name the coup d'état was to be made. Mr. Benham's coup d'état is in favour of an unknown adventurer, not even reputed among the troops to be the head of the Bonaparte party. It would have been more easy to have made a story that would pass muster if the author had taken General Louis Bonaparte, of the Russian service, the younger brother of Prince Victor, as his hero. The author's unfitness to treat a war with Germany may be illustrated by his writing about a battalion of cavalry; and his knowledge of Paris, though paraded in the book, is of a kind which allows the pretender on the day of the fighting to observe from the street, in passing the British Embassy, the ambassador and his wife standing at one of the windows of the British Embassy, chatting merrily together. Such a view of the room-windows of the Embassy can only be obtained by going right into the gateway, and if there were fighting going on in Paris it is tolerably certain that the gate would be closed, as it often is even when no fighting is going on. The author is not without some ability, as may be seen by his remark:

"You military men do get so precise and minute. I suppose it is because you have mostly to deal with one another, and the majority of you enjoy weak intellects."

Philip Greystoke. By Evan May. (Digby, Long & Co.)

"And here we reluctantly take leave," says the writer, after completing nearly three hundred and forty pages of about four hundred and fifty words each. But for its length the story of Philip Greystoke would be worth reading, for it contains pathetic passages and correct descriptions of scenes and surroundings, and there are few careless passages in the book. The absence of restraint and compression is, however, continually felt. To our taste the voice of a sweet young girl is said to "ring out" somewhat too often; on the other hand, the villain is depicted so carefully and discreetly that the book can be read without offence in the schoolroom. It is better than the same author's 'Much in a Name.'

Babel. Par Augustin Filon. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

M. FILON'S novel when it was appearing in a review attracted the public by its first

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part. What an actor would call the "lost-in-London business" is as striking as the low life in 'Esther Waters.' When M. Filon gets to a theatre he is half lost, and when he reaches the bowels of the earth in an English coal-pit altogether lost. As a whole his novel is a failure, but a failure well concealed or relieved.

La Payse. Par Charles Le Goffic. (Paris, Colin & Cie.)

'LA PAYSE' is a touching story of low life in Havre among the Breton sailor immigrants to that town, and relates the infatua-tion of a Breton girl for a music-hall tenor.

BOOKS ON INDIA AND CHINA.

MESSES. MACMILLAN & Co. publish The Far
Eastern Question, by Mr. Valentine Chirol, one
of the ablest members of the Times staff. His letters to that journal, of which he makes full use in the present volume, have been of great interest, but readers will not find that the book itself carries them much further, and it is a pity that in publishing his views in book form Mr. Chirol has not added precise dates, which would have increased the accuracy and permanent value of his work. The author shows how, owing to the bad information of our Government, and owing to its supineness, China and Japan were allowed to embark upon a needless conflict, destructive to our Asiatic policy, and contrary to our interests. He records how the ambitious French minister brought about at Pekin the understanding between France, Germany, and Russia, and caused the signature of a convention by which China gave to France territory ceded by us on the express condition that she should not transfer it without our consent, and recognized French claims over a province which forms an integral portion of the British Empire. This convention was signed under Franco-Russian convention was signed under Franco-Russian pressure in the teeth of our direct protest. Such facts are not encouraging to our present policy at Pekin. In later chapters on Japan Mr. Chirol points out that Japan is unlikely to renounce her dreams of future aggrandizement, and that the day may come hen our ways and those of Japan in the Far East will have to part, but that the dread of remote contingencies must not be allowed to overshadow the possibilities of present useful understanding.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. also send The Citizen of India, an excellent little handbook to our government of India, by Mr. W. Lee-Warner. The account supplied of the native states is, however, hardly satisfactory. They should not have been called "foreign" without an explanation of the status of their inhabitants, who enjoy British protection when abroad, and allusion should have been made to the repre-

sentative institutions of Mysore. Those who like horrors will be pleased with the account of the China-Japan war contained in *Under the Dragon Flag*, by Mr. James Allan (Heinemann). The description of Port Arthur will be found interesting; but we hope for the author's sake that the story is a romance, as otherwise he would have to store his trial for otherwise he would have to stand his trial for murder. He was, by his own showing, no belligerent, and the killing of a Japanese officer of high rank engaged in conversation with him would certainly, if he were a real person writing of real events, call the attention of the Japanese legation to his case, and force our Government to take proceedings.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Aristophanes: The Wasps. Edited by W. J. M. Starkie. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a bulky, rather overloaded book, which aims at supplying a general introduction to Aristophanes as

well as notes to the special play. It may be recommended as a sound and full commentary. Much care has been spent on the text, where the editor's own contributions are notable, such as $\tilde{a}_{\nu \ell \nu}$ for $\tilde{q}_{\delta \ell \nu}$ (l. 319), and an ingenious reconstruction, depending on the confusion of $\delta \hat{\eta}$ with \tilde{a}_{ν} in capital letters, in l. 565. The only criticism we have to offer is that references should be made to English instead of German sources of information, and German criticism should be translated into English if it is necessary to quote it. Why should boys be referred to G. Sobolewski on a matter of $\kappa a \tau \dot{\alpha}$ instead of to a Greek grammar, and confused by reading how and why Bakhuyzen is wrong? It is surely sufficient to quote somebody else who

Euripides: Medea. Edited by C. E. S. Headlam. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The introduction to this volume of the "Pitt The introduction to this volume of the "Pitt Press Series" is poor; the figure of Medea deserved more study, but the notes are brief and sensible. Occasionally they seem unduly to ignore debatable words, such as χλωρὸς and καλλίνικος. Mr. Headlam has apparently not used Dr. Verrall's later edition, which would perhaps have suggested the propriety of notes on l. 1347 (capable of two meanings) and βάξες in l. 1371. The practice of printing emendations in the text (as is done in ll. 905, emendations in the text (as is done in ll. 905, 1047) without any sign that MSS. read something else is not to be commended,

τὸ γὰρ τοπάζειν τοῦ σαφ' εἰδέναι δίχα, a distinction which a good many Greek editors seem not to have taken in when they read their

Demosthenes: Olynthiacs. Edited by T. R. Glover. (Cambridge, University Press.)—"Few would ever look for freshness in a text-book of this kind," says Mr. Glover in his introduction, and he regards this volume of the "Pitt Press Series" as a thing of no importance, soon to be superseded. But those who buy new editions have a right to expect some freshness; otherwise it is hard to see the use of these repeated school-books. The present edition is good on the historical side, but as far as regards grammar and exegesis decidedly perfunctory.

Distinguenda. By A. P. S. Newman. (Whit-taker & Co.)—This little book will be helpful to boys who have begun Latin and not made

Pitt Press Series.—The Fairy Tales of Master Perrault. Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, Perrault. Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Walter Rippmann.—Remi et ses Amis: a Selection from 'Sans Famille.' By H. Malot. Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Margaret de G. Verrall. (Cambridge, University Press.)—How far it is a dignified thing for the Pitt Press to issue books of this elementary description may be a question. It certainly is contrary to the notions that have hitherto been entertained of the functions of a great university; nor it its necessity apparent, for university; nor is its necessity apparent, for university; nor is its necessity apparent, for publishers all over the country are only too ready to provide easy French reading-books. However that may be, Perrault's tales are well suited for the reading of children, and Mr. Rippmann has edited them well. His notes are good and to the point. Perhaps he might have noted, with advantage, that Hungary water was popular in England in the eighteenth century, and referred to in the Spectator, as it is not well to treat French literature as something altogether apart from English.—Mrs. Verrall's notes are careful, but they need a little concentration. Her map is deplorably bad.

Pitt Press Series.—A Selection of Tales from Shakspeare. By Charles and Mary Lamb. Edited by J. H. Flather. (Cambridge, University Press.)-It is curious that the Syndics of the Pitt Press should think it necessary to publish the Lambs' 'Tales from Shakspeare' with an apparatus of notes. Are children so incapable nowadays that they must have a commentary on the simplest book?

Clarendon Press Series: First Part of King Henry IV. Edited by W. Aldis Wright. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.) — The Pitt Press Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice. King Lear. Edited by A. W. Verity. (Cambridge, University Press.) — The Warwick Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice. Edited by H. L. Withers. (Blackie & Son.)—The edition of 'Henry IV., Part I.,' which Dr. Aldis Wright has added to his valuable series, is distinguished by the same qualities as its predecessors: abundant carefulness, great clearness, and wide knowledge. Indeed, it is rarely that Dr. Wright is found tripping, even in trifles. However, in the notes before us he has been misled ever, in the notes before us he has been misled ever, in the notes before us he has been misled by Steevens into confusing two romances of chivalry, the 'Espejo de Caballerias' and the 'Espejo de Principes y Caballeros.' He should look at Clemencin's note on the subject at p. 117 of the first volume of his edition of 'Don Quixote.' It may be added that as a rule Dr. Wright is perhaps somewhat too lavish of references; there is, for example, little use in sending schoolboys to an article in Englische Studien, and we do not believe, as he does, that when Cromwell was speaking to Hampden about when Cromwell was speaking to Hampden about the quality of the Parliamentary troops he had in mind Falstaff's description of the soldiers he was marching through Coventry; but we have no further quarrel with his notes. The text is, of course, that of the Globe edition, which is too conservative of faulty readings.—As in his previous editions of Shakspearean plays, Mr. Verity has banished philology to his glossaries, and dwelt more on the artistic merits of the dramas than Dr. Wright cares to do. This gives Mr. Verity's notes a less severe aspect; but they might have been abridged with adbut they might have been abridged with advantage. For example, at the outset of his annotations on 'The Merchant of Venice' there was no reason for quoting a foolish remark of Knight's about giving the name Andrew to a ship—a remark which Mr. Clark and Dr. Wright also reproduced—and other retresphagements, might be suggested. It is not retrenchments might be suggested. It is not, retrenchments might be suggested. It is not, by the way, quite exact to talk of "rest must be from Span. resto, to wager." Resto is a noun, and not a verb. — Mr. Withers is a sensible editor. He wisely proposes that the learner should read the play through once before reading either introduction or notes. Like Mr. Verity, he has drawn_largely on Dr. Furness's 'Vari-

A Complete Course of French Composition and Idioms. By Hector Rey. (Blackie & Son.)—
New Grammatical French Course. By Albert Barrère. 2 vols. (Whittaker & Co.)—A Comprehensive French Manual. By O. C. Näf. (Blackie & Son.)—M. Rey has taken pains with his work, and no doubt it will prove useful if used judiciously; but the writer's method is a little difficult to follow, and he has not contrived to keep free of mistakes. - M. Barrère's little volumes are more elementary. They will be found suitable to beginners.—M. Näf frankly They will says that his work is to help candidates for examinations, more especially those for entrance at Sandhurst and Woolwich. For this purpose it is well adapted. Its defects mainly arise from the shortcomings of our system of examinations.

BOOKS ABOUT THE COLONIES.

MESSRS. MARSHALL & Son have issued The Life of Sir Stamford Raffles, by Mr. D. C. Boulger, a work in which the narrative parts might, perhaps, with advantage have been here and there a little compressed, but which has evidently cost its author a great deal of industrious preparation. The time may fairly be said to have arrived when the leading incidents of Sir Stamford's career can be handled without the taint of party bias or political rancour; while use can now also freely be made of correspond-ence and State documents not accessible, or not so fully accessible, until those who took part in

the great events of the first quarter of this century had passed away. This book may, perhaps, not appeal to a very wide circle of readers, but it tells a story which—like the biography of Rajah Brooke of Sarawak-is full of instruction for all members of the public service either at home or abroad. It throws a strong light upon the policy and procedure of statesmen, minis-ters, and "chiefs" towards eminent subordinates; and those whose experience is such that they can read between the lines of despatches and political documents will peruse this biography of Sir Stamford Raffles much more advantage than a mere "intelligent foreigner" could do. Indeed, though the author has studied the India Office Records with much care, we are disposed to think that where there seems to have been divergence of view, hesitation, or even opposition—where, in fact, as not unfrequently happened, Sir Stamford found that his colleagues or superiors did not fully share his ideas—Mr. Boulger might have done somewhat more than he has to bring before his readers the case for the other side. There always is a case for the other side: there are always standing rules and regulations, possi-bilities of failure, and other facts or contin-gencies which have to be taken into account; and if a successful, though praiseworthy adven turer, like Sir James Brooke, for example, is represented afterwards among his admirers as having been much wronged by the obstruction which he encountered at the hands of his own Government, truth and fairness ought to make it also known that there were grave reasons which weighed with British statesmen, and what those reasons were. We do not agree with Mr. Boulger in his view that Penang was a place "foredoomed to commercial and political insignificance"; it is an extremely flourishing colony, overshadowed no doubt by its splendid neighbour Singapore, but for all that a place where trade has remarkably increased, and is likely to increase still further as the commerce of the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra expands. We have not noticed many misprints or instances of slipshod writing; but there must surely be something wrong about the following sentence on p. 192: "Dr. Horsfield gives an interesting account of Raffles's archæological researches among the remarkable ruins in the island prior to the appearance of Mahomedanism." The first control of Mahomedanism. The first great work which Raffles accomplished was to write a State paper-after careful personal study and inquiry—which saved the settlement of Malacca from being abandoned to the natives, at a moment when orders had been given, and were about to be carried out, for demolishing the fortifications and transferring all the white and half-caste inhabitants to Penang. That State paper has very properly been reproduced in the present volume (p. 63). The two most critical measures associated with Sir Stamford's rule in Java were the new land revenue system and the rehabilitation of He tried throughout his official the currency. career to combat and break through the Dutch commercial exclusiveness and their system of monopolies; but the times were hardly ripe; there were at that epoch political considerations of even higher moment which influenced British statesmen at home, and it seems to us questionable how far it can be maintained — as Mr. Boulger thinks it can — that Sir Stamford accomplished the discomfiture of Dutch trade competition. Dutch exclusiveness within the limits of their own colonies is not wholly extinct yet, though since the period when Raffles flourished it has yielded largely to the pressure of more enlightened views. But, as we need hardly point out, the chief glory on which this statesman's fame must rest is the selection of Singapore as a suitable site for an English dependency, and the carrying through of the business of planting a permanent settlement there, in spite of jealousies, mistrust, and apprehension the part of those who had it in their

power to thwart him. It was certainly not foreseen—it could not have been foreseen—before Sir Stamford Raffles died what an expanding commercial career was in store for his infant colony; and we concur with the biographer in believing that the merit of Raffles's work was not fully appreciated in his own time.

Crescit occulto velut arbor ævo Fama Marcelli. It might have rendered the present volume more useful if some account had been also given of the famous treaty made between ourselves and the Dutch in 1824 with reference to politics and trade in the Far East. That treaty was concluded during the lifetime of Sir Stamford Raffles; but there is nothing in this book to show whether, though it dealt with subjects and countries about which he was the foremost English authority, he was ever consulted as to its provisions. That treaty was evaded by the Dutch in later times, but it continued in full force nominally until the treaty or treaties concluded in the early seventies, which involved the Netherlands in the not yet terminated Acheen war, and were prominently discussed in this country during a general elec-

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. publish Raid and Reform, by one of the Pretoria prisoners, Mr. Alfred P. Hillier, a work which is too much of a party pamphlet for us to notice it at length, but which contains in an appendix essays on the antiquity of man in South Africa full of interesting facts, though connected by a general scientific argument which is not weighty. Mr. Hillier's account of the memorials of the Stone Age in South Africa will be useful, however, to those who may not think his general knowledge sufficient to allow him to see the full meaning of the facts he states, and may reject his conclusions. Mr. Hillier's does not allude to the bearing of South African ancient history on the gold prospects of Mashonaland, but it is, we believe, the fact that, so far from confining themselves to the surface, according to general belief, the ancients mined for gold at considerable depths, and that the old workings of Mashonaland are now being explored at a depth

of at least a hundred feet. Mr. Hogan, M.P., publishes through Mr. Fisher Unwin The Gladstone Colony, which contains an account of the settlement of the Port Curtis district of Queensland and the foundation of the town of Gladstone, together with an examination of Mr. Gladstone's career in connexion with the colonies. The latter part of the book might have been made more orderly and more complete. Mr. Gladstone's period of office at the Board of Trade is a mine of wealth on this subject which Mr. Hogan has not worked. Mr. Gladstone turned his attention to the administration of the colonies when he was at the Colonial Office in 1835, and he was the soul of Parliamentary committees on colonial questions when he was in opposition from 1835 to 1841; while he retained his interest in colonial questions from 1841 to 1845, when he was at the Board of Trade. As far as the period before 1846 goes, Mr. Hogan has virtually confined himself to Hansard. Mr. Gladstone was a confirmed advocate of transportation in spite of the frightful revelations of 1838, and his chief opponent, Mr. Lowe, whose powerful but demagogic speeches and writings at Sydney against transportation are named by Mr. Hogan, has been justified by history.

The Agent-General of New Zealand, late Minister of Labour of the colony, and author of the best legislation of its present Government, appears, not for the first time, as a versatile writer of verse in New Zealand, and other Poems, published by Mr. Grant Richards. He is at his best in comic Parliamentary doggerel, similar to, but better than, that of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. 'A Lay of Legislation' is the best thing of the kind that we have read, and teaches that a conscript at drill or a horse at a

mill may be reckoned a king or a bird on the wing

When compared to the man with a Bill.

The author himself probably prefers his 'New Zealand':—

Though least they and latest their nation, Yet this they have won without aword, That Woman with Man shall have station, And Labour be lord.

'The Toé-Toé in Church' contains a pretty reminiscence of Keats imitating Milton:

Dainty gypsy, dancer light, Sad thy fortune, drear thy plight, Stripped of thy sweet woodland state This dull fane to decorate.

SPORTING LITERATURE.

THE latest addition to literature connected with the Royal Buckhounds appeals to a public greatly in excess of those who ride with them, for in The Queen's Hounds (Longmans & Co.) Lord Ribblesdale, who was Master from 1892 to 1895, has succeeded in combining interesting historical and personal detail with that which more immediately concerns kennel and stable management. Indeed, a book-lover cannot fail to be attracted by the admirable way in which the book is produced, by the clearness of type, and more than all by the excellence of its numerous illustrations. These, we learn, have been selected, by permission of the Queen, from the royal collections at Windsor and at Cumberland Lodge, acknowledgment being made to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein for facilities granted. The reproductions are generally good, but some seem specially successful; the portraits of the Masters, too, are interesting, for among them the Earl of Chester-field and Lord Granville are found, whilst that of Lord Ribblesdale himself may be classed as instructive, for his get-up seems faultless. After an introduction by Edward Burrows, taken from 'The Family of Brocas of Beaurepaire and Roche Court,' the author begins with a short survey of Court and country hunting under the Georges. A chapter is devoted to Charles Davis, who was an ideal huntsman. He is said to have been 6 ft. 1 in. in height, to have weighed but nine stone and a pound or two, was good-looking, as the portraits testify, hung a good boot, and was regular in his habits, endeavouring to provide things honest in the sight of all men. Next, the author humorously describes the difficulties which in 1892 presented themselves to Mr. Gladstone, who had more places to bestow than peers to put in them :-

"The question was whether there were to be any Buckhounds. Their situation was precarious. Hunting has always been more or less associated with Tory principles and machinations, and the Buckhounds were represented in several party newspapers as being kept for the amusement of a dissolute and exclusive gentry. Social reformers, both in and out of the new House of Commons, were actively hostile......In the event—in spite of the menaces and exhortations of an excited section of our press—it was decided to appoint a Master of the Buckhounds, upon the understanding that he was to prepare himself and those committed to his charge for their latter end. The process was to be gradual; as far as possible painless; but it was to be complete. The doomed office was offered to me, and, mindful of Lord Lansdowne's advice to the most eminent of a long line of predecessors, I accepted it with all its suicidal conditions."

The accusation of cruelty made against this class of hunting is judiciously met by telling "my readers as much as I can of the every-day life of the establishment." Concerning his predecessors, beginning with Sir Bernard Brocas and Lord Rochford, Anne Boleyn's gifted but ill-fated brother, Lord Ribblesdale discourses pleasantly, and he starts the theory that as a rule the greatest men have not been the best riders, in support of which he quotes the cases of Napoleon, Wellington, Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and others. The volume is closed by a description of hunting in France, which was, we believe, originally published in the Badminton Magazine.

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A History of Fowling, by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson (Edinburgh, Douglas), is rather an encyclopædia or work of reference on the subject of taking birds by other means than the gun than a book which may be read in the usual way. Its preparation has involved great research and correspondence with experts in every part of the world. In Europe, Italy is the country which regards this class of bird-catching with special favour, and to find a parallel in Asia we have to go to Japan. A correspondent there, in reply to questions by Mr. Macpherson, very sensibly divides the bird-slayers into two classes: those who follow the sport as a recreation, and those who make a living thereby. He says:—

"The answer asked of the catching bird.—In Japanese the manner of catching bird is variety, and the object is separated into two parts—the amusement and the occupation. The amusement part is maken by the bird-gun, branch of tree, butcher-bird, falcon, and trap. The occupation is maken by pole, owl, horned owl, and net."

Another writer corroborates this:—

"The methods of catching the bird is general as the flying pheasant is catched by sudden fire and the pigeon is fired by aim. And these catchers are made by rich men for amusement or another men for the duties."

So it is in some degree everywhere; we pay long rents for grouse moors or low-ground shooting, and not infrequently "another men for the duties," in the shape of poachers, share the spoil. Mr. Macpherson's remark on the "detailed descriptions by Highland shepherds of their methods of netting grouse wholesale in Perthshire" is unpleasantly suggestive, and may be commended to the attention of persons who think of a moor in Scotland for next season. The general plan of the book is praiseworthy. At its beginning there is a systematic list of the birds mentioned, arranged under their orders, families, and sub-families, both common and scientific names being given as well as reference to the pages in which the modes of capture are described. At the end there is an index. The volume is a quarto of more than 500 pages, and is lavishly illustrated, the head and tail pieces to the chapters being of special interest.

For the fifth volume of the "Sportsman's Library" Sir Herbert Maxwell, the editor, has made an excellent selection in reprinting The Art of Deer - Stalking, by William Scrope (Arnold). This book, published originally in 1838, is perhaps entitled to the position of a classic among the works on sport. It is generally accurate, the descriptions of people and country are faithful, the stories are humorous and well told; but perhaps its chief interest now lies in the information recorded about the extent of the forests when the author wrote, and in the chapter about the Highland deerhound, communicated by Archibald Macneill, of Colonsay. When that gentleman wrote "(from a perfect knowledge of every specimen of the breed) we know that very few, perhaps not above a dozen, pure deerhounds are to be met with," the breed was in danger of extinction. This has, we believe, happily been averted, for not only is this dog "Canis venaticus, celerrimus, audacissimusque," the most noble of all dogs in this country, but its history, if carefully traced, assists in throwing light on the early movements of the Aryan race. A similar breed of dogs is found in Albania and Macedonia, and it is conjectured that they came originally from the highlands of Central Asia. Mr. Scrope enjoyed many advantages for the pursuit of sport; his circumstances were easy and his taste was cultivated; the Duke of Atholl was a friend, and seems to have placed his magnificent forests at our author's disposal, and, besides, he had the run of a large part of Sutherlandshire. He also possessed literary aptitude and a considerable facility in landscape painting; indeed, with the exception of two plates by Sir Edwin Landseer, he was responsible for the landscape in all the illustrations (the figures

being by Charles Landseer), which are good and faithful. He is referred to frequently in Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott.' He made Scott's acquaintance when renting the Pavilion water on the Tweed near Melrose. The general contents of the volume call for no comment here; bags were made with muzzle-loaders which would be deservedly thought first-rate at the present day with the most recent pattern of breech-loader; but the number of red deer killed every year now enormously exceeds the average of Mr. Scrope's day, though very probably his best stags were heavier and carried better heads.

The "Angler's Library," a new series, edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell and Mr. F. G. Aflalo, commences with a volume on Coarse Fish, by Mr. Charles H. Wheeley (Lawrence & Bullen), which contains advice as to their capture, chiefly in the Thames. The value of the river to Londoners and residents in its neighbourhood as a source of pleasure and of sport is incalculable; men of every degree, and with almost every possible divergence of taste as anglers, resort to its banks for a welcome change from the work and drudgery of daily life. Hence a good guide to the capture of its many varieties of fish should appeal to a considerable public. Fifteen different kinds of fish are separately described, and these comprise, curiously enough, the flounder, which is rather a sea fish than a fresh-water one, though it affects both, and the noble Thames trout, who will, we imagine, be deeply affronted at finding himself included among the plebeians, notwithstanding the excuse set forth by the author. The hints and advice in the book seem generally sound and worthy of study by Thames anglers, and that is perhaps sufficient to show that the merits of the small volume are recognized; its defects are neither numerous nor perhaps important. In describing the fish their scientific names are omitted, and generally no hint is vouchsafed as to whether they are fit for food and how they may best be cooked. Pp. 26 and 32 are interchangedan unfortunate mistake, whereby one chapter begins about the bream and continues about the bleak, and another vice versd. There are many varieties of the carp family, some of which take lures of every description—flies, minnows, or small fish in the usual way, frogs, and paste of various kinds—and are very sporting fish; indeed, the mahseer of India is merely a gigantic carp, and he is a bold, free riser in suitable rivers. The illustrations of fish are fairly drawn, but we think might with advantage have been taken from photographs; they are not securely bound with the text, but merely pasted or gummed in. If this is effectually done, the book cannot be properly opened at the illustration; if not, the plate is soon loose. The binding is appropriate, paper and type are good, and there is an index.

The second volume of the series is called Sea Fish, and for it Mr. Afalo is responsible. What is said above about the defects of vol. i. applies in most respects to it also. There are so many different local names by which a fish is known that the advantage of printing the accepted Latin name at any rate once in the text and repeating it in illustrations is obvious. The plates of the mackerel and of the red mullet seem scarcely to do justice to those beautiful fish, but the whiting has fared worse. Indeed, it receives scant justice all through, for the author says:—

justice all through, for the author says:—

"The whiting should be split and cleaned by your boatman almost as soon as removed from the water; although few fish are more delicate eating when perfectly fresh—and doctors are fond of ordering them for convalescents, even in the half-stale condition in which alone they are to be had in London—few, as I have had occasion to say on a previous page, lose their freshness more rapidly, and they are in fact less adapted than most fish to the purposes of gifts to absent friends."

Now there are whitings and whitings these

Now there are whitings and whitings; those caught in pure sea-water are, we imagine, very

different in keeping qualities as well as in other respects from those which frequent the polluted waters near considerable towns on the coast. Tastes no doubt differ, but several varieties here condemned for the table are by no means to be despised when fresh and well cooked; even the coal-fish, when small—say from a quarter to half a pound in weight, and well fried within an hour or two of its capture—may be relished in the absence of anything better, whilst the gurnard, properly dressed, is fit for a king. Seafishing with the rod is a comparatively new sport, if we except the very rough work from rocks and piers, which has long been practised, nowhere, perhaps, more indefatigably than on the coast of Aberdeenshire. Here, wherever a favourable place is found, young and old may be seen fishing for cuddies, as they call small pollock and coal-fish, and on the cottages strings of these fish may be seen, hung till they are phosphorescent before they are cooked. On piers in England, like bicycles on her roads, anglers are often nuisances, and seriously endanger other people. The line, armed with formidable hooks, is swung recklessly, and may, as is pointed out in the book before us, pitch in the right spot, but may equally well land in the hat or face of some lady overhead. Nevertheless, this class of angling flourishes more and more as fresh-water fishing becomes gradually more difficult of attainment. Why is vol. ii. bound in a different shade of cloth from vol. i.?

Those who accompanied the "Amateur Angler" to Dovedale will, no doubt, be pleased to meet him again On a Sunshine Holyday (Sampson Low & Co.). His prowess as a fisherman has evidently increased with the aid of time and experience, and he retains to the full the love of nature and cheerful optimism that always distinguished him; indeed, it would seem that he is more observant of birds than he used to be, and he writes with the good humour and simplicity that originally secured him readers. His new volume will be found as attractive as its predecessors. It is an old-fashioned trait in the "Amateur Angler" that although he describes Lowestoft, he, so far as we can detect, never mentions its golf course. Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen's "Suffolk

Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen's "Suffolk Sporting Series" includes a volume on Football, for which Messrs. Budd, Fry, Robinson, and Cook are responsible, a reprint with additions from part vii. of the 'Encyclopedia of Sport.' From the point of view of modern tactics this is probably a most useful manual for the young player. Historically its point of view is somewhat too recent, and there is too little acknowledgment of the "vixere fortes," even before fifteen a side. It is a welcome admission that men may be most useful members of a Rugby team to-day who are unable to drop or make a run, so completely has the lampadephoria ousted the old football game. "Association" is well treated by the brilliant Mr. C. B. Fry; and the chapter on American football, by Mr. T. A. Cook, is curious and suggestive.

Racing and Chasing, by Mr. A. E. T. Watson (Longmans), dedicated to Mr. "Isinglass" McCalmont, M.P., and copiously illustrated from drawings contributed by Messrs. Charles E. Brock, H. M. Brock, G. H. Jalland, Harington Bird, and G. D. Giles, is a volume of reprints collected from various publications, including the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News. The sketches are worth reading, and can be recommended highly to all persons interested in horse-racing, steeplechasing, and hunting, and especially to those who are in need of enlightenment as regards the many phases of the sports referred to; but it is no exaggeration to say that extravagant living, gambling, and cheating, without which the turf would lose its charm for a numerous class of adherents, are notable ingredients in the narratives. Indeed, the chief objection to be made to the book is that the author—who, by the way, as an editor

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or ex-editor of sporting magazines and journals and as a personal friend or acquaintance of owners, trainers, and jockeys, writes with wide knowledge of his subjects and with no little authority, as well as with good sense and command of an easy, pleasant style-seems to have an honest conviction that the main purpose of "racing and chasing" is to make—or, more probably, unless you are a bookmaker, to lose
—money by means of the wager.

Somaliland has become the part of the world to which rich men conduct expeditions for sport, and their view of it is that we should exclude the Abyssinians from it in order to keep it as a lion-preserve. MM. Georg & Co., of Geneva, publish Cinq Mois au Pays des Somalis, an illustrated volume by Prince Nicolas D. Ghika, who relates the exploits of his father and himself. We do not approve of these butcheries of elephants and of inoffensive zebras, and our admiration of the lion-hunter will diminish when his lions, as will soon happen in Somali-land, are preserved for him like bears in Russia.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

It is with much pleasure that we welcome back to literary activity Mr. Justin McCarthy, whose health had for a time caused him to suspend Messrs, Adam & Charles Black publish The Story of Gladstone's Life. It is an excellent piece of work. As Mr. McCarthy does not in this book conceal his own opinions, and writes, indeed, in his own person of his well-known views, there are, of course, passages to which partisans will take exception, and which by our custom we are prevented from discussing. The general tone of kindliness and of consideration for opponents which pervades Mr. McCarthy's writing prevents these controversial pages from becoming offensive even to the strongest friends of the other side. The book is the best existing memoir of Mr. Gladstone, and is not likely to be easily superseded. Mr. McCarthy, in his preface, explains that he has had no special facilities for his task—no access to secret papers, in a word; but this fact is perhaps one on which he is to be congratulated. His intention has been to relate the career of Mr. Gladstone as it appears at present to Mr. Gladstone's friends, and any reference to material not in the hands of the whole public would have opened the floodgates of controversy and have detracted from the simplicity of the picture. A result, of course, of the mode of treatment which Mr. McCarthy has adopted is that he is compelled to be somewhat conventional. He alludes, for example, to the friend-ship between Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning as having been chilled for a time, the fact being that Manning had a strong dislike of Mr. Gladstone, possibly all through his life, but certainly in his later years. We are not without suspicion that the dislike was returned.

THE pensées which Mr. Henry Attwell has translated from Pascal and three other French maxim-writers and styled Pansies from French Gardens (George Allen) make a pretty and witty little book. We think higher of Vauvenargues than the compiler, and miss his excellent maxim: "Those we cannot make good we have no right to make miserable." The remarkable correspondences between Tacitus and La Rochefoucauld might have been noted.

MESSRS. JACK have done well to reprint at a cheap price Burns: Life, Genius, Achievement, the brilliant and combative essay with which Mr. W. E. Henley closed the "Centenary" edition of the poet.

FRATELLI TREVES, of Milan, publish Il Militarismo, a series of lectures by Signor Guglielmo Ferrero, which will not please soldiers. The book has the advantage of being in easy Italian. We Britons are held up to admiration because our army does not form a caste apart from the nation.

WE have received that useful little pocketvolume Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1898, published by Messrs. Whittaker & Co. We note that, under the Bow and Bromley Division of the borough of the Tower Hamlets, Mr. Lionel Holland, correctly described in the biographies, is, by a repetition of an error of last year, called the "Hon. J. R. Holland." Mr. Engledew, as he is called in the House of Commons, appears all through his biography this year, as last, as Engledow.

We have on our table Roman Life in Pliny's Time, by M. Pellison, translated from the French by M. Wilkinson (Meadville, Penna., Flood & Vincent),—Theodore and Wilfrith, by Right Rev. G. F. Browne, D.D. (S.P.C.K.),-Crown Jewels: a Brief Record of the Wives of English Sovereigns (Stock), — Mediterranean, Malta, or Undulant Fever, by M. L. Hughes Matta, or Undulant Fever, by M. L. Hughes (Macmillan), — Cassell's Family Doctor, by a Medical Man (Cassell), — Light, Visible and Invisible, by S. P. Thompson (Macmillan), — Golden Sunbeams, 1897 (S.P.C.K.), — Photograms of '97 (Dawbarn & Ward), — Through One Man's Sin, by H. Orton (Digby & Long), — Brave Men and Brave Deeds, by M. B. Surger (Nelson) M. B. Synge (Nelson), — Micky Magee's Menagerie, by S. H. Hamer (Cassell), — Ziza: a Tale of Love and Folly, by M. Reay (Digby & Long), — The Wheel of Fate, by Mrs. B. Harte (Addison), -In Strange Quarters, by E. Hodder (Hodder & Stoughton),--Queens and E. Hodder (Hodder & Stoughton),—Queens and Knaves, by Celia Nash (Digby & Long),— Wordsworth at Rydal, and other Poems, by T. Pratt (J. Heywood),—Rubdiyát of Omar Khayyám: a Paraphrase, by Richard Le Gal-lienne (Richards),—A Foursome at Rye, by John Somerville (Rye, Deacon),—The Canon: John Somerville (Rye, Deacon),—The Canon: an Exposition of the Pagan Mystery perpetuated in the Cabala as the Rule of all the Arts (Elkin Mathews),—The Papal Concluves, by the Rev. A. R. Pennington (S.P.C.K.),—and The Last Things, by J. Agar Beet, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton). Among New Editions we have The Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, edited by W. Carruthers (Presbyterian Church of England Office),—Voice, Speech, and Gesture, edited by R. D. Blackman (Deacon),—and Evil and Evolution, by the Author of 'The Social Horizon' (Macmillan). millan).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH. Theology.

Lacey's (Rev. T. A.) The Unity of the Church, 12mo. 2/cl. Urquhart's (Rev. J.) Modern Discoveries and the Bible, 8vo. 6/ net.

Fine Art and Archaelogy. Doyle's (Dick) Journal, 4to. 21/cl.
O'Brien's (H.) The Round Towers of Ireland, 8vo. 12/6 net.
O'Brien's (H.) The Round Towers of Ireland, 8vo. 12/6 net.
Pausania's Description of Greece, translated, with a Commentary, by J. G. Frazer, 6 vols. 8vo. 128/ net.
Ruskin's (J) Lectures on Landscape, delivered at Oxford, 1871, folio, 42/ net.

Poetry and the Drama. Barsae's (L.) Shadow and Fireflies, a Book of Verse, 3/6 net. Carroll's (Lewis) Three Sunsets, and other Poems, illus. by B. G. Thomson, 4to. 4/ net. Henley's (W. E.) Poems, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl. Khayyam (Omar), The Rubaiyat of, Facsimile of MS, in the Bodleian, trans. by E. H. Allen, royal 8vo. 10/6 net.

Aurelius Antoninus (Marcus) to Himself, an English Translation, &c., by G. H. Rendall, cr. 8vo. 6/cl.

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Constable's Hand Gazetteer of India, ed. by J. Burgess, 10/6 Young's (E.) The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe, Sketches of the Slamese, royal 8vo. 15/cl. Philology.

Philology.

Anderson's (J. G.) Manual of French Prose Construction, 5/
Chauvet's (P.) The Nineteenth Century in France, Selections, with English Translations, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Drakoules's (P. E.) Neohellenic Language and Literature,
Three Lectures, cr. 8vo. 2/6 net.
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Ingelfingen's (Prince) Letters on Strategy, 2 vols. 8vo. 36f (Wolseley Series.)

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THE 'ONOMASTICON ANGLO-SAXONICUM. Cambridge, Jan. 27, 1898

I was very sorry to read the unfavourable notice of my 'Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum' printed in your number of the 22nd. The book aims only at being an index of existing materials of Anglo-Saxon history to save students both trouble and time.

The reviewer charges me with having omitted many names, and with having made many blunders." The omissions specified are, however, only two, and of these one (Ohthere) is in the second part at p. 570. The "blunders" are chiefly the result of following statements made by distinguished scholars, such as Prof. Earle and Mr. Plummer, Mr. Freeman, Sir H. Ellis, and the cataloguers of the British Museum collection of coins—authorities generally regarded with respect. I will take only one objection of your reviewer. Wintred, an "impossible name" according to him, occurs on coins of two Kings of Mercia, one of East Anglia, three of Northumbria, and on one of King Eadweard the Confessor, one of Offa's coins having formed part of Mr. Montagus matchless collection. The first element in this name, Wint—, is recognized by Förstemann, and a moneyer of William Rufus was named Wintric; this confirms the reading of the Museum numismatists. The other name, Adul-Ellis, and the cataloguers of the British Museum Museum numismatists. The other name, Adulfere, is apparently found only on a coin not in the national collection, and while this fact is stated on p. 4, I have on p. x expressly guarded myself from being held responsible for the accuracy of such forms.

Your reviewer also charges me with having done more than my title-page promises. Of the Celtic names inserted from Mr. H. Sweet's edition of the 'Liber Vitæ' of Lindisfarne (Durham), contained in his 'Oldest English Texts,' Dr. H. Hellwig is of opinion that some are Anglo-Saxon.

The other objections which the reviewer brings against my book I could quite as easily show to be baseless.

These charges, I venture to think, hardly warrant the severe criticism of my book which your review contains.

W. G. SEARLE. your review contains.

*** We welcome the opportunity of apologizing to Mr. Searle for having failed to observe that the omission of Ohthere had been supplied in the 'Addenda and Corrigenda.' In no other respect can we admit that our article was unjust. Mr. Searle has not shown any of our criticisms to be "baseless"; he has merely shown, not at all to our surprise, that he is unable to understand the grounds of them. No doubt it is true that many of the errors in the 'Onomasticon' are copied from writers who rank as high authorities in their several depart-But most of these errors have been already corrected in print, or are such as no one with even a rudimentary knowledge of Germanic philology could now make. It is unfortunate that they should have been reproduced in a book issued by the Cambridge University Press.

THE FRANCISCAN MYTH.

JUNIUS denounced all the king's trusted ministers and the king himself. Francis, writing as "A Friend to Public Credit," expressed his vexation at the way in which his Majesty's servants had been calumniated. Mr. Dike asked in the Athenœum many years ago, Why should Francis attack either the dispensers of patronage or the fountain of honour? He rightly termed the assumption "astounding" that Francis,

"this office-bred boy, this office-fed man, the clerk who had married early, and had already a wife and large family and no other dependance than the salary of his office [400% a year], should hazard everything, his and their means of support and future hopes, that he might indulge his public spirit or private hatred week after week, month after month, year after year, in a series of outrageous

attacks on those above him, on those associated with him, on the Government and on the Sovereign, without a chance of conciliating thereby any person or party, or winning even empty fame."

Men of no mean note have failed to see anything incredible in Francis attacking and maligning George III., who, to quote the emphatic and terse phrases of Mr. Dilke, was the breath of the nostrils of Francis and his father :

"The bread they are came from the King,—not from the Crown, not from the Minister, but from from the Crown, not from the Minister, but from the King personally, and from personal regard.....
Further we have no doubt that the friend of the father was the friend of the son. Young Francis was patronized by both parties,—by [Henry] Fox—by Chatham—by Welbore Ellis—by Barrington: which leads to the inference that he was patronized by some one who had influence over all. Was not that patron the King?"—'Papers of a Critic,' vol. ii, pp. 74, 75, and 132, 133.

When Francis went to Court, after returning from India in 1781, the only persons present who greeted and exchanged words with him were Lord North and George III. The king's letter to Lord North respecting those who had been appointed to the Council of Bengal, which was not published during Mr. Dilke's lifetime, contains a phrase clinching his argument. "I do not know anything," the king wrote on June 8th, 1773, "of their personal qualifications, except Mr. Francis, who is allowed to be a man of tallents" ('Correspondence with Lord North,' vol. i. p. 138).

For Francis to attack and libel the Govern-

ment and the sovereign was equivalent, in common speech, to quarrelling with his bread and butter. Many references to the king were made by Francis in letters which he contributed in 1767 to the Public Advertiser ('Memoirs,' vol. i. p. 136). The following sentences in one signed "Ulissipo-Britannicus" faithfully represent his tone and bearing regarding George III.:

"Sure I am that a more just and equitable Monarch, more attentive to the Interest and Happiness of his Subjects, never yet swayed the Sceptre of Britain than the glorious beloved Prince, who now so worthily fills the Throne, nor could Britain than the grown bears of a more spirited and unright perhaps ever boast of a more spirited and upright Ministry than the present."—The Public Advertiser, March 3rd, 1767.

The language used by Francis in 1771 does not differ from that of 1767, and a letter written by him in 1771, defending the king against attacks in the Public Advertiser, was communicated to in the Public Advertiser, was communicated to his friend Bradshaw, whom Junius loathed and libelled. Bradshaw's reply, dated "Hampton Court, 19 August, 1771," contains these words: "I have read Britannicus with great pleasure, as I always do, every production of the same pen, because, they are dictated by a sound understanding and a good heart." (This letter was one of those addressed to Francis which were said at Sotheby's on November 27th 1897.) were sold at Sotheby's on November 27th, 1897.) Francis wrote as follows on Friday, the 9th of August, 1771 :-

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser. To the Frinter of the Fubic Advertiser.

SIR,—As I know your (perhaps over scrupulous)
Regard to that Impartiality which you deem essential to the Character of the Printer of a public Paper, hath induced you to insert many Letters and Essays, which, as a good Citizen, I dare say you did not approve of, I have not the least Doubt of your immediately giving a Place to what I herewith send you. Yours, &c. Turn Lynney or The Process.

A FRIEND TO THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, To the King.

To the King.

SIRE,—If your Majesty really condescends to read the Public Advertiser, [Brunswick had stated in that journal shortly before the king did so; permit one of your faithful, happy, and grateful Subjects,—one of many Thousands, cordial and disinterested Friends to our excellent Constitution,—most humbly to approach your sacred Person, to express his great Astonishment and extreme Indignation at the many indecent, illiberal and unwarrantable Publications which the Press teems with and in particular against the Letter signed Brunswick in last Saturday's which the Press teems with and in particular against the Letter signed Brunswick in last Saturday's Paper;—[criticizing the king after the manner of Junius] the Writer of which, impudently presuming upon your Majesty's innate Benignity, and the unexampled Lenity of your Government, hath dared to retail, and address to your sacred Name some of the vilest and most ill-grounded Abuse that hath, for some Time past, been obtruded upon the public Ear by those who, in order to force themselves into your Majesty's Service, have lately assumed the venerable Name of Patriots.—But know, great, amiable, and excellent Prince, that these Trumpeters of Sedition are small in Number, and smaller still in Consideration; that, in Spite of all the Efforts of these turbulent, misguided, and unreasonable Men, the Loyalty and good Affection of a very great Majority of your Subjects still remains unaltered, unabated, and unshaken; which your Majesty will happily experience, in case the Continuance of such unprovoked and unprecedented Outrages should call you forth, in Spite of the Tenderness and Humanity of your Nature, to assert the Dignity of your Government, and the Cause of your peaceful and affectionate Subjects.

These restless Men know, great Sire, that your

your peaceful and affectionate Subjects.

These restless Men know, great Sire, that your People are neither discontented, clamorous, nor unhappy; that notwithstanding the poisonous Draughts of Scurrillty and Treason with which they have glutted the public Papers, to the great Disgrace of this Nation, and to the imminent Danger of the Liberty of the Press, they have yet been able to make no Impression upon their Fellow Subjects a few west inconsiderable and designing of the Liberty of the Press, they have yet been able to make no Impression upon their Fellow Subjects, a few weak, inconsiderable, and designing Men only excepted;—they know, that the Liberties and Happiness of your People are above all things dear to your Majesty;—they know you can have no Interest inconsistent with their lasting Prosperity;—and they know that your Throne is not surrounded by Men whose Principles are incompatible with those Liberties and that Happiness, which is the sole Object of your Ambition to maintain and preserve, and which all who know you, know you would sooner perish than violate*;—they know also, that, in the reign of your Royal Grandfather of glorious Memory, though the restless Spirits of those Days did not present such reprehensible Remonstrances as our present such contents have dared to approach you with, they were yet far from being satisfied, or from placing Confidence in his just and mild Government; on the contrary, they never ceased their Clamour till they had displaced his most confidential Servant, one of the ablest Ministers this Country ever produced; nay, they his most confidential Servant, one of the ablest Ministers this Country ever produced; nay, they carried their Opposition so far, and spread their ill-grounded Complaints by the same Means so successfully, as to encourage a Popish Pretender (thence presuming that the Dissatisfaction displayed in our Newspapers and Pamphlets was real and universal) to make one desperate effort more to enslave us, which happily ended in his Confusion. How little this Country gained by the Removal of that wise Minister, I need not say; it is abundantly notorious.

How little this Country gained by the Removal of that wise Minister, I need not say; it is abundantly notorious.

Permit me, Sire, to trespass upon your Royal Patience a little further.—For the most obvious Purposes the Tools of Faction continue, with unwearied Industry, to blacken the Characters of your present Servants, as if they were chosen from the very Refuse of the human Race. I will not do them a real Injury by pretending to lend my feeble aid to vindicate their Measures. They are better able to do this themselves.—I will only say, that your Ministry must be composed of Men, and all Men are fallible. But I will venture to tell those who so loudly, so arrogantly, and so unjustly Arraign your Majesty's Choice, that they are not able to name, from among their own Number, Men of equal Integrity and Abilities to fill their Places. Believe me, Great Sire, your most faithful Subjects tremble with just apprehension lest you should ever be reduced to put your Affairs into the Hands of a Set of Men who take such diabolical Methods to force themselves into Power; who have, alas! too successfully! endeavoured to plant Thorns in your Majesty's Pillow; who have not only wantonly traduced the Characters of those who, by Blood and Affection they knew were most dear to you,—but—what I am almost ashamed to mention—have not even spared a Name, which, however unjustly treated by them, and their Abettors, is revered by every honest Briton, will be held in everlasting Honour by our wiser and more grateful Posterity.

That your Majesty may be preserved and strengthened from above, to dispel those Clouds which prevent us from seeing our own Happiness, to raise the Glory of your native Country far beyond the most renowned of your Predecessors, and to reign long in the Hearts of a happy, a free, and an affectionate People, is the fervent Wish of Millions of your Subjects, as well as of him who, with the utmost Veneration, Duty, and Attachment, presumes to address your Majesty under the Name of

Is it probable that Bradshaw was the only person to whom Francis avowed the authorship of this letter and others in the same strain?

^{*} This form of expression, which is not a common or was reproduced by Francis in the House of Commons 1787, when, referring to Chatham, he said, "How I ha been grateful to his memory, they, who know me, know ('Parliamentary History,' vol. xxv. p. 418).

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Was not Lord Barrington told also? Barrington urged Lord North to appoint Francis to the Council of Bengal, would he have omitted to urge that Francis was a most loyal as well as a very capable man? and is it likely that the king was kept in the dark?

Nine days before this letter appeared Horne (Tooke) had assured Junius that "the darkness in which Junius thinks himself shrouded had not concealed him," and charged him with using various signatures. Five days after Britannicus had belauded the king, Junius, replying to Horne (Tooke), defied him "to fix any colourable charge of inconsistency" upon him, notwithstanding that he had signed his letters with different

names. No reply was made to this challenge.

The enmity of Junius to Lord Mansfield was even stronger, more unaccountable and more persistent, though not less baseless and dis-creditable, than that to his sovereign. In addressing both of them he exerted himself to the uttermost of his very great and misdirected abilities. Francis, in the Public Advertiser, defended Mansfield under the signature of "Britannicus." The attack on Mansfield appeared on January 21st, 1772; Francis's defence on the 28th of the same month. Those who desire to read it in full may turn to the newspaper; the sentences which I now reprint display its character:—

For the Public Advertiser. To Junius.

For the Public Advertiser. To Junius.

I have read, with much Indignation, your long and elaborate Letter to Lord Mansfield upon the trivial and thread-bare Subject of his bailing Mr. Eyre. With what Parade do you bring this Charge, and with what Scurrility do you treat that great Luminary of the Law, who, far from meriting such Usage from any of his Contemporaries, ought to be highly revered by the present Age, as he will most assuredly be by our latest Posterity.

I am no Lawyer, and shall not therefore tire you or my Readers with quotations from Law Books; but I will state this Matter with all Plainness, so that every Man of Common Sense may understand me; and they will see what this mighty Accusation of that excellent Judge amounts to......Every Age does not produce a Lord Mansfield: perhaps many Ages may not produce such another. How often have I heard him from the Bench, or in the House of Peers, (for I never had the honour of approaching nave I heard him from the Bench, or in the House of Peers, (for I never had the honour of approaching him anywhere else) with an Acuteness and Penetra-tion almost more than human, disengage a Cause from everything foreign to its Merits, and with the most natural and most persuasive Eloquence, which carried Conviction to the Heart of every By-stander, as well as to the Parties concerned, deliver his Opinion.....I am (as much as you can be)

A Friend to the Liberty of my Country,

BRITANNICUS.

The readers of the foregoing extracts from Francis's contributions to the Public Advertiser, during the period that Junius wrote, have material placed before them for the first time to enable them to form their own opinion as to "The Franciscan Myth." Yet a summary of the newly published facts may be serviceable to those who find a difficulty in making up their minds, owing to carelessness in following evidence or inability to estimate it. In a concluding paper I shall exhibit briefly the varying phases of a literary delusion which had its birth when this century was still young, and has now received a death-blow before its close.

W. FRASER RAE.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM. It has been the practice of late years at the British Museum to place the most notable recent accessions to the printed books on tem-porary exhibition in the King's Library, and the present contents of the show-case devoted to this purpose are of very unusual interest. Dr. Garnett was fortunate enough to inaugurate his Keepership by the acquisition of a Caxtonthe 'Sex quam Elegantissime Epistole,' edited by Petrus Carmelianus—but within the last twelve-month no fewer than three others have been added to the books under his charge, probably a greater number than have previously been acquired by purchase in any one financial year.

The three books are the 'Doctrinal of Sapyence' of 1489, acquired at the Ashburnham sale, and the "Spalding" "opies of the 'Cato' (third edition) and 'De Curia Sapiencie.' The 'Doctrinal' is rather a common book for a Caxton, nine copies being mentioned by Blades, while others have been discovered recently. The 'Cato' and 'Curia Sapiencie,' on the other hand, though much thinner books, are distinctly rarer, only two other copies being known in each case, while they possess the additional merit of being in English verse, though of no great poetical value. Along with the Caxtons there are value. Along with the Caxtons there are exhibited as many as eleven recently acquired books from the press of his successor, Wynkyn de Worde. One of these, the 'Mons Perfectionis' of Bishop Alcock, is a fifteener, being dated 1497, but must yet yield in importance to 'The Noble and Amerous Auncyent Hystory of Troylus and Cresyde,' printed in 1517, which fills up a lamentable gap in the Museum editions of Chaucer. The other editions are Fisher's Sermon at St. Paul's on the Death of Henry VII., 1509 (a different issue from that in the Grenville Library, and probably earlier); 'The Convercyon of Swerers,' by Stephen Hawes, 1509; 'The Gospell of Nicodemus,' Hawes, 1509; 'The Gospell of Nicodemus,' 1511; 'The Myrrour of the Church,' 1521; and five undated books, 'The Dystruccion of Jherusalem,' 'The Alcaron of the Turkes Lawe, The Hystory of Jacob and his Twelve Sones, Christiani Hominis Institutum in Fide Jesu, and 'The Lyfe of Joseph of Armathy.' None of these books is unique, copies of several of them being in the University Library, Cambridge, while the others are known to exist in To these English sixteenth-century books we must add two of special interest to Scottish collectors, George Hay's 'Confutation of the Abbot of Crosraguel's Masse,' printed by Lekprevik at Edinburgh in 1563, and an edition of Sir David Lindsay's 'Dialogue betweene Experience and a Courtier.....nowe newly corrected and made perfit Englishe' for Thomas Purfoot and William Pickering in 1566. Both these were acquired at the second Ashburnham

An interesting English accession of another kind, also exhibited, has come to the Museum by the bequest of Miss Pickering, the daughter of the well-known publisher. This is Izaak of the well-known publisher. This is Izaak Walton's Prayer Book (1639, fol.), with his autograph entries of the births and baptisms of a son and daughter and of the death of his wife Rachel, with the inscription on her gravestone in Worcester Cathedral. These notes have been printed in Pickering's edition of Walton, but

with some errors.

The foreign accessions shown are rather thrown into the shade by these English rarities, but are far from unimportant. The place of honour among them must be assigned to the first illustrated edition of the Mallermi Bible (Venice, 1490), which has long been among the most prominent of the Museum desiderata. Next to this must be reckoned the beautiful copy, acquired at the second Ashburnham sale, of the Hours for the Use of Paris, printed by Simon du Bois for Geoffroy Tory in 1527, an important addition even to the splendid series of Horæ already in the Museum. of Horse already in the Museum. A Saragossa Missal with the pleasing date 15011 (1501?) is another very fine book; and a French illustrated edition of the 'Trionfi' of Petrarch (Paris, Hemon le feure, 1520) and the first Polish translation of the Vulgate text of the New Testament (Cracow, 1556) deserve mention. Taking the contents of the show-case as a whole, it must certainly be many years since a collection of equal interest and variety could have been brought together from the acquisitions of a single twelvemonth.

THE TRANSLATORS OF SCHOPENHAUER

My reply to the two letters in the last issue shall be as short as possible. I mentioned that Mrs. Dircks did not refer to me in her introduction, only to show that one explanation of the similarities in question was lacking; not, as she fancies, because I was hurt by the omission. I was not hurt. If, as she declares, my translations are excellent, and translators must in the main agree—an assertion to which I wholly demur—it is curious she should say that the differences between our translations are more startling than the agreements. Were the space at my command, I could show the extent of those agreements at length; but some idea of it may be more easily gathered from the similarities of language in her notes.

At a certain place in the essay on style I

added a note beginning thus :-

"In the original, Schopenhauer here enters upon a lengthy examination of certain common errors in the writing and speaking of German. His remarkswould lose all point, even if they were intelligible, in an English translation."

Mrs. Dircks's note, on p. 31, at almost the

same place, is as follows:

"Schopenhauer here at length points out various common errors in the writing and speaking of German which would lose significance in a translation." On p. 91 she prints another note as though it were Schopenhauer's. Unfortunately, it is the substance of one of mine. If these things are done in two of Mrs. Dircks's notes - she has only three—the reader may form his own judg-ment of what is done in the text, and of what Mrs. Dircks may mean by her denial that she is "consciously indebted" to me.

Mr. Rönnfeldt, who says that he remembers reading my version of Goethe's 'Maxims,' "did not have it before him," declares that our books "have very little in common." Apart from introductions, half of his book covers very nearly the whole of mine. If this be his notion of having "very little in common," it is not strange that he should fail to admit the similarities of paraphrase which I recognize on page after page of his volume. There are scores them; but it will be enough to quote one. Goethe says, "It is difficult to be just to the passing moment: am guten hat man zu tragen, und am bösen zu schleppen." I paraphrased it, "The good moment lays a task upon us, and the bad moment a burden." So does Mr. Rönnfeldt: "If good, it lays a task upon us; if bad, it imposes a burden

The personal interests here involved can hardly concern the readers of the Athenaum, nor are they any the less unpleasing to investigate. But in a day of little books, when "libraries" and "series" increase and multiply, the matter has a public aspect which is not altogether unimportant.

T. BAILEY SAUNDERS.

SOME COLLEGE MEMORIES.

15, St. George's Road, N.W., Jan. 31, 1898. IT might have been supposed that the editorial note appended to Messrs. Constable's first communication would have sufficed to settle the question of the position in Stevenson bibliography to which the separate print of 'Some College Memories' was to be assigned. But since Messrs. Constable have thought proper to reopeon the question, it may be as well to state clearly what was the genesis of the little book.

After having made its first appearance in 'The New Amphion,' 'Some College Memories' was reprinted in Edinburgh at Christmas, 1886. It was produced under the distinct directionor permission-of Robert Louis Stevenson, and was seen through the press by Mr. W. H. Hep-worth, Examiner in Art at South Kensington, and—outside that inner circle of close com-panions which included Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Sidney Colvin, Mr. Charles Baxter, and others—one of Stevenson's most valued friends and correspondents. That the distribution of

the little book was never carried out to the extent its author had intended was no doubt due to Mr. Hepworth's very indifferent health; due to Mr. Hepworth's very indifferent health; added to which in 1886 there were probably not more than a dozen persons who would have troubled to preserve it, even had it reached their hands. Possibly, also, the festivities of the season may have served to interfere with the despatch or receipt of copies of the tract. Briefly, the book is no "piracy," as it was

Briefly, the book is no "piracy," as it was printed under its author's direct instructions; neither is it in any way a "spurious print," as it was printed in 1886, as duly set forth upon

its title-page.

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Messrs. Constable's suggestion that be-cause the pamphlet of 1886 was not printed by themselves, therefore it must be spurious, by themselves, therefore it must be spurious, can hardly be serious, although of course, had it been printed by direction of the Committee of the University Union, no doubt Messrs. Constable would have been employed to produce it. But it was not printed by direction of the Committee. It was printed by Stevenson himself, in conjunction with Mr. Hepworth, for distribution among members of that Committee and other friends, and it was open to Mr. Hepworth to have the work executed at any printing house he chose. The open to Mr. Hepworth to have the work exe-cuted at any printing house he chose. The most natural course for him to pursue would be to commission, not Messrs. Constable, but the printers who in 1886 and the surrounding years were producing the majority of Steven-

Messrs. Constable's further remark—that Messrs. Constable's further remark—that because the text of the separate print agrees with that contained in 'The New Amphion,' and does not follow the original "copy," therefore the separate print was unauthorized—is also difficult to follow. Had the pamphlet been printed by Messrs. Constable themselves, they would naturally have set up its pages from the revised text as contained in 'The New Amphion,' and would never have gone out of their way to review the cancelled readings of the manuscript. It cannot, theregone out of their way to revive the cannot, there-readings of the manuscript. It cannot, there-fore, be conceived as possible that Stevenson, when arranging with Mr. Hepworth to issue the private print, would have instructed him to go to Messrs. Constable and obtain the original (and discarded) copy of a text which he had already sufficiently revised. Unquestionably the only reasonable plan to adopt would be to work from a copy of 'The New Amphion.' Messrs. Constable's collation of the original manuscript is of considerable value to the bibliographer, as showing that Stevenson was given the opportunity of revising the text of his essay during the passage of 'The New Amphion' through the press, and that he availed himself of the opportunity afforded. To myself, as the bibliographer of Robert Louis Stevenson, this fact is of peculiar interest; I had always regarded these 'Memories,' delightful as they are, as entirely lacking revision. But the result of such collation can have no bearing whatever upon the genuineness of the privately printed booklet. Fortunately the position of that book is unassailable, and its validity is beyond dispute.

THOMAS J. WISE. showing that Stevenson was given the opportunity

Literary Gossip.

M. ZOLA has determined that 'Paris' shall not be issued either in French or in the English translation, which Messrs. Chatto & Windus have got ready, till after

Mrs. Coventry Patmore, who is pre-paring a biography of her late husband, asks us to state that she will be greatly obliged to any of his correspondents who possess letters of interest connected with her task if they will lend them, or supply transcripts of portions of them, to her. If sent to The Lodge, Lymington, they will be promptly returned, with thanks and due acknowledgments.

THE article in this month's Blackwood, signed A. S. and A. L., on 'Queen Oglethorpe'—the lady mentioned in connexion with "the King" in 'Esmond'—is the joint contribution of Miss Alice Shield and Mr. Andrew Lang.

Only one more edition of Mr. Phillips's 'Christ in Hades' will be sold in separate form as a "Shilling Garland." Mr. Henry Newbolt's 'Admirals All,' in this series, has this week passed into its eighth edition. The second edition of Mr. Austin Dobson's Collected Poems' being all but exhausted, a third is being hurried through the press. Each edition consists of one thousand copies.

THE clergy of St. Anne's, Soho, announce for immediate publication a work which, under the title of 'Two Centuries of Soho: its Institutions, Firms, and Amusements,' will tell the story of one of the most interesting parts of Central London, associated as it is with the names of Sir Joshua Rey-nolds, Hogarth, Dryden, Mozart, Edmund Burke, and other celebrities. The book will be illustrated, and the edition is limited to

five hundred copies.

Mr. Lewis Sergeant has completed for the series entitled "The Story of the Nations" a volume on the Franks, from their origin as a confederacy to the establishment of the kingdom of France. In a preface Mr. Sergeant remarks that "the story of the Franks, especially of the earlier Franks, is rich in fable, but poor in history." His "aim has been to present a general outline of the history of the Franks, and in doing so to confine [him-self] almost exclusively to facts which have a sure foundation." The volume, which is one of nearly three hundred and fifty pages, is therefore chiefly "devoted to periods in which the historical foundation was least secure — to the long struggle between Romans and Teutons, during which the tribes on the east of the Rhine were perpetually combining against their enemies until the Frank confederacy clearly emerged, and to the subsequent Merovingian period, during which the Franks were gradually subjecting the whole of Gaul." Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish 'The Franks' on February 28th. It will contain a number of illustrations, the frontispiece being Dagobert I. after a ninth-century statue.

Messes. Chambers will publish on March 15th their new 'English Dictionary' —pronouncing, explanatory, and etymological—which has been in progress for some years, under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Davidson, one of the assistant editors of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia.' The book is an imperial octavo volume, and is

copiously illustrated.

MESSRS. CHAMBERS will also issue immediately a new volume of stories by Guy Boothby, bearing the title of 'Billy Binks, Hero,' so named from the leading story, which is founded on an incident of the Australian bush. Mr. W. H. Groome has provided the illustrations.

WE regret to see that the Curators of Bodley have been compelled to sanction the locking of the book-cases in the Radcliffe Camera, owing to the continued loss of books from the "select library." Mr. Nicholson reports the disappearance of 156 volumes within the past twelve years.

THE Charity Commissioners have issued a draft scheme for the revival of the Kensington Grammar School, including amongst the trustees of the foundation the Vicar of Kensington, three representatives of the Church schools in the parish, and two representatives of the Campden charities.

THE subscriptions raised for a testimonial to the late Sir John Seeley amounting to a little over 800%, the idea of founding a "Seeley Studentship" at Cambridge has been abandoned, and the greater part of the money will be devoted to the endowment of the library of the Cambridge Historical School, as was suggested at the time the fund was started, while a small sum will be appropriated to a Seeley Medal, to be offered to candidates for the Thirlwall and Prince Consort prizes who take up subjects connected with international policy subsequent to the peace of Westphalia. cannot help thinking that if a little more publicity had been given to the Seeley fund the subscriptions would have been more numerous.

Dr. Schechter has brought back sundry notable things with him from his recent tour in the East, among them some original letters of Maimonides.

MR. ROBERT BATEMAN, Librarian of the Carlisle Public Library, has been appointed Chief Librarian and Curator of the Oldham Public Libraries.

SIR WALTER BESANT will deliver a lecture at the Guildhall at Winchester on the 18th of this month on King Alfred, the Mayor in the chair; other mayors of Wessex have been invited to be present. It is proposed to mark the thousandth anniversary of the death of Alfred (October, 901) by the erection of a memorial in Winchester.

THE successful "Shilling Garland" series of Mr. Elkin Mathews will shortly receive two additions—a second set of 'London Visions,' by Mr. Laurence Binyon, and some 'Indian Elegies and Love Songs,' by Manmohan Ghose. After these appear, the issue of any further numbers will be an annual one.

PROF. JOSEPH WRIGHT, the editor of the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' has been made an Hon. D.C.L. of Durham as a token of that university's appreciation of his work.

THE Head Master of Harrow has been rather prominent in print lately. Within the last month or so he has been much interviewed, and his opinions have been the subject of articles in the Academy, the Public School Magazine, and Tit-Bits.

THE late Mr. A. C. Lamb's library, which is to be sold at Edinburgh by Mr. Dowell during the first four days of the coming week, contains the most extensive series of Burnsiana which has appeared in the market at one time for a good many years past. The gem of the collection is a copy of the Kilmarnock 'Poems,' 1786, in the original paper covers (said to be unique) and measuring 9 in. by 6 in. Of the first Edinburgh edition, 1786, there are four copies, one of which is a presentation copy from the author to W. Nicol, and another has MS. additions and corrections by Robert Chambers. The Burnsiana form by themselves

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a small library of several hundred volumes. There are two Books of Hours, one of the thirteenth and the other of the sixteenth century; a long series of Shakspeariana, including copies of the second, third, and fourth folios; as well as early editions of Cruikshank, Dickens, Ruskin, &c.

THERE is a hitch about the next meeting of the International Congress of the Press. At the last meeting it had been decided that it should be held at Lisbon in the autumn; but the journalists of this place had chosen for it the month of May, when, as we previously announced, the festivities in honour of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the maritime route to India are to take place. The month of May is, however, most inconvenient to the bulk of journalists on account of several Parliaments being in session then; and, moreover, the next elections to the French Chamber of Deputies will take place at the same time. It is, therefore, probable that, since the Lisbon journalists do not wish to expose their guests to the heat of the Portuguese capital in September, there will be selected some other town, possibly Amsterdam.

The deaths are announced of the Rev. Dr. S. Newth, formerly Principal of the New College in the Finchley Road, and author of several books on elementary mathematics as well as one on the revision of the New Testament; of M. E. Richebourg, the author of innumerable novels contributed to the cheap press in France; and of M. P. Couvreur, of Lille, the promising young scholar, who published a remarkable edition of the 'Phædo,' and was engaged on a monograph regarding the commentators on Plato. M. Couvreur was not yet twenty-six years of age.

Mr. George Redway has three biographies in the press which ought to be of literary interest: the reminiscences of Miss Betham Edwards; a biography of our old contributor John Heraud, by his daughter; and the long-announced memoir of the late James Hain Friswell, by his daughter, Mrs. Myall.

In reference to the article in last week's

Atheneum on 'The Court of Civill Courtesie,'
Mr. W. Roberts writes:—

"A friend has called my attention to the fact that the 'Mr. Nornaville' of the Roxburghe sale was the Duke of Devonshire, as stated by Dibdin in his account of the sale in the 'Decameron,' iii. pp. 54-68. On referring to the catalogue of the Chatsworth Library, I find duly entered under 'Court' the (probably) unique copy of the first edition of 'The Court of Civill Courtesie,' 1577. The compiler of that catalogue hazards the theory that the work was by Samuel Rowlands, who was born in or about 1570 !"

Mr. WILLIAM REEVES will publish in a few days a new threepenny journal, entitled The Eagle and the Serpent, dedicated to the philosophy of life enunciated by Nietzsche, Emerson, Thoreau, Goethe, and Spencer.

PROF. EARLE'S new book, 'A Simple Grammar of English now in Use,' which will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder, is not philological, but a grammatical treatise. It treats language in its mental aspect as the instrument of thought. The aim is not scientific, but educational.

MR. J. W. M. GIBBS writes to us to point out that he added Col. Gounter's narrative

to 'The Boscobel Tracts' in the handy edition that he prepared of them for "Bohn's Standard Library." We owe Mr. Gibbs an apology for having forgotten his edition (which, indeed, we did not know to be his till now, as it appeared without his name) when reviewing Mr. Fea's book last week. We had Hughes's edition before us when writing.

THE Rev. Dr. Heinrich Weber, of Bamberg, a prolific historical writer, expired suddenly on the 18th ult. of an apoplectic stroke at the chapter-house in the cathedral. He had made for himself a name in particular by his writings on Franconian history.

It is said that the society Berliner Presse intends arranging a banquet in honour of Herr Johannes Trojan, the editor of Kladderadatsch, who has recently been condemned, "wegen Majestätsbeleidigung" in his satirical journal, to two months' imprisonment in a fortress. All other literary societies of Berlin are to be invited on the occasion. It is also gratifying to note that the Tägliche Rundschau has published a spirited poem addressed to the aged humourist.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a List of Public Elementary Schools warned by the Education Department (1d.); and a Report on the Condition and Progress of the East African Protectorate, from its Establishment to the 20th of July, 1897 (1s. 1d.).

SCIENCE

CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

Practical Studies in Fermentation: being Contributions to the Life-History of Micro-organisms. By Emil Chr. Hansen. Translated organisms. By Emil Chr. Hansen. Translated by A. K. Miller, and revised by the Author. (Spon.)—The author, who is Professor and Director of the Carlsberg Physiological Laboratory at Copenhagen, commenced his researches on alcoholic ferments about twenty years ago, and published some of these results, 'Recherches sur la Physiologie et la Morphologie des Fer-ments Alcooliques,' in 1881. The first edition of the present work appeared in German, under the title 'Untersuchungen aus der Praxis der Gärungsindustrie,' in 1888; since then it has undergone revisions and received many additions. In the first part of the book Dr. Hansen traces the development of his special method of preparing pure cultures of systematically selected yeasts for use in the fermentation industries, and describes and figures the apparatus now in use on a large scale in breweries and distilleries for this purpose. Some account is given of his researches on yeasts, especially on low-fermentation yeasts, which are particularly interesting from the point of view of a botanist or of a cultivator of such plants. He shows that varieties, or races, of different species exist, exhibiting different characteristics and different habits in a brewery. Some transformations may be of a temporary character, and after a few generations the yeast will return to its original form and habits. The pure yeast of Pasteur is shown to be a mixture of species and races of Saccharomycetes, pure as regards freedom from bacteria, but a veritable mixture of plants; but it must be remembered that Pasteur, having conferred enormous benefits on the beer and wine industries, left the close study of these microorganisms for that of others more closely connected with diseases. The "diseases" of beer produced by certain alcoholic ferments have been the subject of investigation by Dr. Hansen, and

he shows that certain species of wild yeast produce some of the recognized "diseases, also that species which alone may be harmless, when grown along with certain other species may be hurtful. The author has done much to advance our knowledge of yeasts and of their habits and customs, and every brewer and distiller should know of his work and his methods. His system of pure cultivations is the outcome of his belief "that every brewer (and distiller) should select, according to a definite plan, a species of yeast which suits his brewery." This he claims can now be done with certainty by his method of diluting the yeast until a single cell is selected, securing pure cultivation. Some species are suitable for a large number of breweries; it is not necessary that every brewery should have its own species or race of yeast. By using these pure cultivations a much greater certainty of the nature of the product and greater uniformity are obtained. Of course, in the brewery the yeast more or less quickly becomes mixed with wild yeasts and other micro-organisms introduced from outside; but the pure cultures will resist the attacks of these weeds longer than a more mixed vegetation can do. The author's experiments on a large practical scale were carried out at the Carlsberg breweries, but there are now about one hundred and fifty low-fermentation breweries, including some large American companies, using his methods and apparatus, and also twenty or so high-fermentation breweries, including one large London firm, as well as a few distilleries. In the case of the distilleries it is said that the yield of alcohol is raised by one-fifth to one-fourth per cent. by using a pure cultivation yeast. Clearly the system should be tested in the production of rum and other alcoholic liquids, and in this country specially in the cider and vinegar industries. Dr. Hansen's methods naturally at the outset met with some opposition, on which he sometimes seems to lay too great weight, for most of it arose from legitimate scientific scepticism. He may now, however, be congratulated on the fact that not only has he done good work, but that it is now generally recog-nized as such, and is yielding important practical results. Should a new English edition be required, a little alteration in the arrangement of the work would do away with some of the repetitions.

A Course of Practical Chemistry.—Part I. Elementary. By M. M. Pattison Muir. (Longmans & Co.)—This book is the result of many attempts, made during twenty-five years, by an experienced teacher, to devise a workable system of teaching in the laboratory. Many other experienced teachers have made similar efforts, and we must say that we think some of them have been more successful than the present one. Mr. Muir is convinced that qualita-tive analysis cannot be introduced with any hope of profit at an early stage of a course of practical chemistry, and therefore places first a course of preparation and experiments on the reactions of inorganic compounds-a most commendable and usual proceeding. Most of these experiments appear to be well selected and well devised, but they also appear to be too numer-ous for classes of students who have not very much time to devote to the study of chemistry A good many of them might be equally well shown in class by the lecturer or demonstrator. Exception might be taken to one or two, such as the burning of phosphorus in a closed test-tube by a student at such an early stage as Lesson VII.

The second section of the book is devoted to a course of volumetric estimations of acids, alkalis, iron salts, chlorides, and a few other things, but the necessary standard solutions are not to be prepared by the student himself. Section III. is a short course of qualitative analysis. An endeavour is made to render the employment of formulæ more useful by using a heavy-type formula to denote a solid, formulæ in ordinary '98

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type to denote liquids, and italics to represent gaseous substances; also a formula followed by Aq. to mean an aqueous solution of the substance indicated. This device is useful, but its value is sometimes lost by the too lavish use of italics, by which liquids apparently become converted into gases. This book will, without doubt, be very useful to Mr. Muir and his classes, but, we think, does not possess any special value over several other introductions to the subject.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

Whilst we are looking forward to the return of the eclipse parties from India with their budgets of observations and photographs, the Royal Society publishes in the Philosophical Transactions an account of those obtained by Sir George Baden-Powell's party in Novaya Zemlya on August 9th, 1896, the only locality in which the state of the sky enabled the observers to score an unqualified success. The corona presented a great resemblance to those of 1885 and 1886, confirming the now recognized theory of periodic changes synchronizing with the variations of solar activity manifested by the sun-spots. The corona of 1896 is remarkably symmetrical about the sun's axis, even more so than that of 1886; the northern polar rift is extremely well marked, extending for about 40° along the limb, and filled with fine rays attaining a height of about 11', whilst the southern rift extends for a greater distance along the limb, but is much less distinct. Mr. Wesley also remarks, on examination of the photographs, that they show decided evidence of a connexion between corona and prominences.

Mr. Perrine publishes in No. 424 of the Astronomical Journal the results of a series of observations of Winnecke's periodical comet (a, 1898), made by him at the Lick Observatory in the first week of last month. It is now in the southern part of the constellation Ophiuchus, moving towards Sagittarius, and rises not much more than three hours before the sun. The perihelion passage is not due until the 20th prox., but the nearest approach to the earth will take place towards the end of this month.

more than three hours before the sun. The perihelion passage is not due until the 20th prox., but the nearest approach to the earth will take place towards the end of this month. The Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has this year been awarded to Mr. W. F. Denning, of Bristol, "for his meteoric observations, his cometary discoveries, and other astronomical work." It will be presented by the President at the anniversary meeting on Fri-

day next.
Prof. G. M. Searle has been appointed to the directorship of the Vatican Observatory.

We have received the Thirty-first Report of the Board of Visitors of the Melbourne Observatory, together with the Report of the Government Astronomer (Mr. P. Baracchi) for the year which ended on the 30th of June, 1897. The Board (of which the late Director, Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, is now chairman) considers the record of work for the year to be, "under existing circumstances, very satisfactory." The circumstances which qualify this satisfaction arise from the deficiency of funds available for procuring the requisite assistance both in bringing up the arrears of work and in preparing the results of the observations for publication. The meridian work has, however, been kept in regular course, a large part of the stars observed being for astrographic catalogue plates, and good progress has been made with the portion undertaken of the great astrographic chart, so that Mr. Baracchi thinks that, with the continued assistance of the Adelaide Observatory, the remaining observations will be completed within five years. For the measurement of the plates as they are finished, it is suggested that the temporary assistance of young people, under proper supervision, might be obtained. The photoheliograph has been used as in previous years for photographing the sun's surface on days when it presented conspicuous spots; but

no systematic observations could be undertaken with the great reflecting telescope or with the north and south equatorials, which were used only on a few occasions of special interest. The meteorological observations and the time service have been maintained with the usual regularity; but the magnetic work has suffered from the same cause as other departments, there being long records of results which are still awaiting reduction before they can be utilized.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE Alpine Club is to be congratulated on finding itself at last in a position to publish the new edition of Ball's 'Alpine Guide.' The club proposed to commence such a revision very shortly after Ball's death; but year after year passed and little was done. At length the indefatigable Mr. Coolidge took the work in hand, with the result that it is expected that the first volume will be in the hands of the subscribers this summer, and the second volume, it is hoped, will appear next year. The task of bringing the whole work up to date was originally estimated to cost 750l, which was duly subscribed; the expenditure on the two volumes alone in preparation has been 1,300l., and the expense of the third volume has also to be provided for: altogether a nice little bill which the club shows courage in facing tranquilly. It has been found necessary to provide new maps for the whole of the South-Western Alps, and drastic revision has been required in the other maps also. Mr. Coolidge, while preserving, as far as possible, the original character of the work, has brought to its revision not only his own unrivalled knowledge of the Western Alps, but also the local experience of a number of explorers—French, Swiss, and Italian, as well as English - in addition to the results of the most recent Government surveys. The book ought to take a place between 'Murray' and the 'Climbers' Guides'; and, owing to the attention paid to byways and uncrowded districts, it should be—as the original edition was thirty years ago-a valuable aid to those who wish to extend their wanderings beyond the main routes and centres. Details as to inns and means of conveyance, &c., are placed, as in 'Murray,' in the index of each volume.

The seventieth anniversary of the Berlin Gesellschaft für Erdkunde is to be held in May this year. At the recent session, under the presidency of Baron F. von Richthofen, it was announced that Geheimrath Krupp, of Essen, had presented to the society a sum of 10,000 marks, the interest of which is to be spent upon a gold "Nachtigal Medaille," to be at the disposal of the society under the same conditions as its present gold "Humboldt Medaille" and its silver "Karl Ritter Medaille."

Two new Arctic expeditions are to be sent out from Sweden during the summer. The first, under the leadership of Herr Jäderin, has lately received a present of 10,000 kronen from some anonymous well-wisher. The second and larger expedition, which is to be led by Prof. Hjalmar Nathorst, the Swedish palæontologist, has been provided with considerable funds by King Oscar and several private persons. It is to start in May on board the steamer Antarctic under Capt. Sverdrup, who accompanied Nansen. Six naturalists and a physician are to assist the leader, and the ship will carry seventeen sailors. The entire crew, scientific and maritime, is to be Swedish.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 27.—Lord Lister, President, in the chair.—Sir H. E. Maxwell was elected a Fellow.—The following papers were read: 'Mathematical Contributions to the Theory of Evolution: on the Law of Ancestral Heredity,' by Prof. K. Pearson,—'On the Zoological Evidence for the Former Conexion of Lake Tanganyika with the Sea,' by Mr. J. E. S. Moore,—and 'The Kelvin Quadrant Electrometer as a Wattmeter and Voltmeter' and 'The

Magnetic Properties of Almost Pure Iron,' by Mr. E. Wilson.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 19.—Dr. H. Hicks, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. P. Ashmore, Mr. T.J. Haughton, and the Rev. J. Hawell were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On some Gravels of the Bagshot District,' by Mr. H. W. Monckton,—and 'On the Occurrence of Chloritoid in Kincardineshire,' by Mr. G. Barrow.

Society of Antiquaries.—Jan. 27.—Lord Dillon President, in the chair.—Dr. O. Codrington was admitted a Fellow.—Mr. C. Bicknall communicated some further examples of rock-drawings from Val Fontanalba, Italy, showing that a representation of a man ploughing with a yoke of oxen was in many cases clearly intended.—Chancellor Ferguson exhibited the matrices of two seals and a curious stone stamp of the thirteenth century.—Rev. J. K. Floyer exhibited a silver dish of Fortuguese workmanship from Brazil.—Mr. E. Peacock exhibited a set of wooden tablets of uncertain use and date.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited and presented a number of casts of seals of kings-of-arms, and read a paper on the classification and characteristics of such seals.—Mr. G. Hubbard read a paper on the architectural history of the cathedral church of Cephalu, Sicily.

BRITISH ARCH EOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 19.
—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—An interesting collection of articles connected with Roman cinerary interments was exhibited by Mr. Earl Way, consisting of a fine cinerary urn, terracotta lamps, vases, a tear bottle, and other relics. With the above remains was found a fine example of a Celtic bronze coin, which bore on its obverse a representation in relief of the head of a chief, and on the reverse the head of a boar, with circular and half-circular symbols in resemblance to what is known as ring money; the coin was found with coins of Nero and Claudius. All these remains were discovered in the course of excavations in the Borough High Street, Southwark, in a line running direct west from St. George's Church to Gravel Lane, Blackfriars, and would appear to indicate the site of a Roman cemetery, to which the dead were brought for cremation from the city within the walls on the north side of the Thames.—Mrs. Collier exhibited a very curious pipe-bowl with caving of Burmese character, but suggestive of European influence, probably derived through the Portuguese; she also submitted a small wooden box of oval form and apparently of Irish origin, with heraldic carving on the lid—a shield bearing a harp and surmounted by a crown, and supported on either side by quaint animals resembling a lion and unicorn.—Mr. Gould exhibited a series of old woodcuts from Titus Livius's history of Rome, which was printed in Strasbourg about 1507.—A paper upon some ancient houses near Halifax was read by Mr. N. D. Hoyle, full of interesting information concerning the families of Langdale, Lister, Waterhouse, Otea, Drake, and others locally connected with the county of York. The houses described and illustrated were Shibden Hall, Shibden Grange, and High Sunderland, all situated within a mile of the ancient town of Halifax. Shibden Hall is a very picturesque half-timbered house, some portions of which are of fourteenth-century work. It has been in the Lister family since 1612.—In th

LINNEAN. — Jan. 20. — Dr. St. George Mivart, V.P.. in the chair. — Messrs. A. W. Brown, Wilson Crosfield Worsdell, and Wickham Flower were elected Fellows. — Mr. J. E. Harting exhibited a series of photographs of the grey seal (Halichærus grypus) at various ages, taken from life by Mr. Henry Evans, of Jura, on the Haskeir Rock, Outer Hebrides. Some of the photographs showed the young thickly clothed with white hair, which is retained for several weeks after birth, but is gradually shed before the animal enters the water. Details of measurement and weight were given, and occasion was taken to review the status of the grey seal as a British species and to indicate its known breeding stations in the British Islands.—Mr. W. J. H. McCorquodale exhibited a skull of a hartebeeste, one among some fifty skulls of various ruminants he had recently received, all having their horns infested by the larve of Tinca vastella, upon the chrysalids of which he offered some remarks. The collection was from Nigeria. He further recorded the capture by his brother, in 1896, of a giraffe from the regions of the Benue river, north of Calabar, remarking that the specimen was the only one known from this region of Africa, and that its skull was now deposited in our national collection.—Mr. W. E. de Winton, who was present as a visitor, made some remarks

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on the geographical distribution of the giraffe in Africa, and traced the limits of the range of the northern and southern species as far as had been ascertained.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood read a paper 'On northern and southern species as far as had been ascertained.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood read a paper 'On the Larval Hyobranchial Skeleton of the Anurous Batrachians,' in which were recorded observations made on twenty-one species belonging to nineteen genera. It was shown that in Discoglossus and Bombinator, as in Alytes, an anterior copula is present, and that the hypobranchial cartilages are completely separated by the posterior copula, which extends back to the laryngeal sinus. This type of hyobranchial skeleton was not found to occur in any of the other genera examined; and this fact, in the opinion of the author, appeared to confirm the close relationship between the genera grouped together in the family Discoglosside by the late Prof. Cope.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. Mivart and Prof. Howes took part.—Mr. R. H. Burne read a paper on the porus genitalis of the Myxinidæ, in which he concluded that the urcential sinus present in the lampreys is in the Myxinidæ unrepresented, and that the urcters and genital pore open into an integumentary cloaca. The porus was described as large, but divided into two, in Bdellostoma, large and single in Myxine, and surrounded by special slime-secreting glands, the histology of which was described. The detailed relationships of the peritoneal membrane and cavity, and of the associated parts of the intestinal and body walls and integument, were fully described for both genera.—Some remarks were offered by and body walls and integument, were fully described for both genera.—Some remarks were offered by Prof. Stewart and Prof. Howes.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 19.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. E. M. Nelson, President, in the chair.—After the Report of the Council for the past year and the Treasurer's statement of accounts had been read and adopted, the President announced that the following were elected as officers and Council for the ensuing year: President, E. M. Nelson; Vice-Presidents, Dr. R. Braithwaite, A. D. Michael, Sir Ford North, and J. J. Vezey; Treasurer, W. T. Suffolk; Secretaries, Rev. Dr. W. H. Dallinger and Dr. R. G. Hebb; Ordinary Members of the touncil, C. E. Aikin, Conrad Beck, Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell, A. W. Bennett, Rev. E. Carr, T. Comber, E. Dadswell, G. C. Karop, T. H. Powell. C. F. Rousselet, Dr. J. Tatham, and Rev. A. G. Warner; Curator, C. F. Rousselet.—The President then reviewed the history and work of the Society during the past year, and concluded by reading his annual address, 'On the Principle and Construction of Achromatic Doublets and Triples,' which he illustrated by drawings on the blackboard. adopted, the President announced that the following

CHEMICAL.—Jan. 20.—Prof. J. Dewar, President, in the chair.—A ballot for the election of Foreign Members was held, and the following were declared duly elected: Profs. S. Arrhenius, T. Curtius, A. P. N. Franchimont, W. Körner, W. Markownikoff, N. A. Menschutkin, H. Moissan, W. Ostwald, F. M. Raoult, I. Remsen, W. Spring, L. J. Troost, P. Waage, and J. D. van der Waals.—The following papers were read: 'The Action of Caustic Alkalis on Amides,' by Dr. J. B. Cohen and Mr. E. Brittain,—'The Formation of Monomethylaniline from Dimethylaniline' and 'Note on the Aluminium-Mercury Couple,' by Dr. J. B. Cohen and Mr. H. T. Calvert,—'Action of Chloroform and Alkaline Hydroxides on the Nitro-Benzoic Acids,' by Mr. W. J. Elliott,—'Researches on the Terpenes: II. On the Oxidation of Tenchene,' by Mr. J. Addyman Gardner and Mr. G. B. Cockburn,—and 'The Preparation of Pure Iodine,' by Dr. Bevan Lean and Mr. W. H. Whatmough.

Mr. W. H. Whatmough.

Society of Biblical Archeology.—Feb. 1.
—Mr. W. Morrison, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Joseph Offord 'On New Material for the History of Hadrian's Jewish War.' After passing in review the state of our knowledge upon this subject as summarized some twenty years ago in the Revue des Etudes Juices by M. Darmesteter, the author proceeded to enumerate the valuable new material arising from lapidary inscriptions which recent explorations and discoveries have furnished to the historian, almost all which fresh information is from the Boman side of the story. The new texts tend to confirm the conclusions of M. Darmesteter as to those troops—whether legions, ale, or auxiliaries—taking part in the campaign, but they tend to go far beyond his ideas as to the size of the Roman army finally mustered in Palestine before the revolt was crushed. In fact, the evidence now accumulated tends absolutely to substantiate the statements of Dion Cassius as to the serious nature of the ruthless war waged with the whole might of the empire against that mysterious chief who styled himself Bar-Cochba. After dealing with a series of inscriptions confirming M. Darmesteter's information, which proved the presence of some five or six legions, or bodies of troops, at the war, the author quoted new texts indicating that to these must now

be added many more, especial reference being made to a recently found military diploma of a soldier discharged in Syria, affording us the titles of some fifteen corps not hitherto enumerated among the Roman forces. Many of these auxiliary bodies of troops are new to history; but of those known from other inscriptions a careful collation of the previously found texts was supplied. These inscriptions, added to those alluding to the legions referred to by M. Darmesteter, led up to interesting information as to the very large radius (amounting, indeed, to the furthest confines of the empire) from which, before the campaign was terminated, troops were summoned, particular allusion being made to districts bordering upon the Danube and to Britain. From the latter province Hadrian called Julius Severus to be his commander-in-chief, and with him, as escort or reinforcements, apparently came troops whose or reinforcements, apparently came troops whose cantonments were in Britain. The author conclusively showed how great is the advance in our knowledge of these events by the minute investigations of modern students, and how to the meagre statements of the historians of Hadrian can now be added a mass of evidence from inscriptions which enables a much better idea to be obtained of the final struggle of the Jews for their independence in

PHYSICAL.—Jan. 21.—Mr. Shelford Bidwell, President, in the chair.—Prof. Fitzgerald exhibited some photographs by Mr. Preston in illustration of the Zeeman effect for various cases, including those of iron, cadmium, zinc, and sodium.—Prof. O. Lodge then made a communication concerning his work on 'Electric Signalling without Connecting Wires.'—Dr. Silvanus Thompson exhibited a Teals oscillator. Dr. Silvanus Thompson exhibited a Tesla oscillator.

ARISTOTELIAN. - Jan. 17.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair. - Miss Constance Jones read a paper On the Paradox of Inference. - The paper

paper 'On the Paradox of Inference.'—The paper was followed by a discussion.

Jan. 31.—Mr. A. Boutwood, V.P., in the chair.—
Miss L. B. Bradby was elected a Member.—Papers were read by Mr. C. L. Davies, Mr. G. E. Moore, and Dr. Stanton Coit on the subject, "In what sense, if any, must the universe satisfy the demands of our practical reason?"—The papers were followed by discretizer. by discussion.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Academy, 4.—'Renaissance Architectur Royal Academy, 4.—'Renaissance Architecture,' Mr. G. Aitchison. Victoria Institute, 44.—'Egyptian Literature, 1800 n c.' London Institution, 5.—'Incandescent Gas Lighting,' Prof. V.

Necessia Institution, 3.— Intendescent Gas Lighting, Prof. V. Levre. Address.

Society of Engineers, 74.—President's Address.
Society of Arts, 8.—Decorative Bookinding, Lecture III., Mr. C. Davenport (Cantor Lecture.)
Surveyors' Institution, 2.—Discussion on 'Technical Tribunals and Surveyors as Arbitrators'.
Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Housing of the Royal Institution of English State of British Architects, 8.—'The Housing of the Royal Institution, 3.—'The Simplest Living Things, Lecture IV., Frof. E. Ray Lankester.
United Service Institution, 3.—'The Training of the Mercantile Marine,' Mr. W. Allingham.
Colonial Institute, 8.—'Allingham.
Colonial Institute, 8.—'Allingham.
Colonial Institute, 8.—'Allingham.
Legars'.
Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Notes on the Electro-Chemical 'Treatment of Ores containing the Precious Metals: 'An Electrolytic Process for the Manufacture of Parabolic Reflectors, Mr. Sherard Cowper-Coles.
Society of Arts, 8.—'Compensation to Workmen,' Mr. A. D.
Seyal Institution, 2.—'Some Italian Pictures at the National Gallery,' Lecture I, Dr. J. P. Richter.
Royal Academy, 4.—'Renaissance Architecture,' Mr. G. Altchison.

Royal Academy, 4.—'Renaissance Architecture,' Mr. G. Aitchison.

All Jondon Institution, 6.—'Commercial Aspects of Flaud,' Lecture I, Mr. A. Birrell.
Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.

Bathematical, 8.—'The Transformations which leave the Helmann State of the Transformation of the Helmann State o FRI.

Science Gossip.

Dr. Benham has been elected to the vacant Professorship of Biology at Otago.

THE distinguished chemist Dr. Waldemar von Schröder suddenly died on the 28th ult. in his forty-eighth year. After having applied himself to the study of physiological chemistry and experimental pharmacology and published a number of scientific treatises, he was appointed, in 1890, professor of the latter subject at Heidelberg. He was the inventor of a remedy for sufferers from heart disease, but died himself from failure of the heart.

FINE ARTS

Pictures of Classic Greek Landscape and Architecture. By John Fulleylove, R.I. Text by Henry W. Nevinson. (Dent & Co.) This forms without doubt the most accurate and beautiful collection of Greek views that has ever been published, and will be welcomed by all who have any true appreciation for the Greeks, for the land they lived in, or for the monuments of their art. It will enable those who have never been to Greece to form a clear and, on the whole, a true conception of the nature of the country; while those to whom these scenes are already familiar will delight in such a means to recall them to memory. At the same time one defect is only too obvious throughout the pictures-a defect of which the painter himself is probably more fully conscious than any critic can be. The plates are evidently reproduced from Mr. Fulleylove's delicate water colours by a photographic process, and the result is in many cases very far from satisfactory. The rich yet tender colouring of Greek marble and Greek mountains, especially in the prevalent orange and yellow tints, is always misrepresented to some extent in a photograph taken on the spot; but it is far worse travestied in the photographs from Mr. Fulleylove's pictures. The result is not only a general darkness, almost blackness, of effect, that strikes one at first sight as very unlike the luminous clearness of a Greek landscape, but also a distortion of values that sometimes makes the relation of near and distant objects unintelligible. For example, in the view of the theatre at Epidaurus, pl. xv., the wonderful effect of the clear-cut white limestone seats, set in the dark hillside, is completely lost; and the blackness that has taken the place of the golden hues of the Parthenon in the frontispiece and in pl. xxi. is distressing. It is impossible to wish that Mr. Fulleylove had abjured colour in his sketches; but if he had also made a set of sepia drawings for photographic re-production his work could have been more faithfully reproduced. Thus the pencil drawing, pl. xxxvi., comes out admirably, and gives a truer notion than any other view of the appearance of the Acropolis as seen from the lower town, though the original sketch is so much slighter in character. But in spite of all this, the real merit of the pictures becomes clear upon a closer study, as one learns to make allowance for the inadequate reproduction. The point of view is in most cases excellently chosen, and the accuracy and beauty of the drawing could not well be surpassed.

Mr. Nevinson's text is well written and sympathetic; he shows an intense appreciation for the character of Greek landscape; though, perhaps, the open joyousness of Greece is too often obscured, both in pictures and descriptions, by a gloom due partly to untoward weather, partly to the sad surroundings of last spring. One who writes from the insurgents' headquarters in Crete may be forgiven if he lets his sympathies for the ruinous war and disaster of the day tinge too much his descriptions of places and buildings which for lovers of art have other and eternal associations. But it is surely superfluous as well as misleading

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to couple Lord Elgin's "robbery" of the sculptures of the Parthenon with the disastrous explosion that destroyed so much of the building. Whatever be our sympathies with the modern Greeks, truth compels us to acknowledge that they could not, if they would, have protected through the two subsequent sieges of the Acropolis the priceless treasures that Lord Elgin saved. There is no need to introduce these jarring notes into a work which else might afford unalloyed enjoyment.

Controversial archeeology is wisely avoided for the most part; but it is hardly in accordance with this principle to say that the Theseum is "now generally attributed to Hephæstus." Even if it be granted that this is a tenable theory, there is no such general agreement about it. Nor can one recognize "a middle course between pedantry and laxness" in such spellings as Kerameikos, Kallicrates, beside the familiar Pericles and Ictinus; and if Hymettus be admissible, why write Pentelikon? However, these are details that do not seriously affect the value of this delightful volume.

The Year's Art, 1898, compiled by A. C. R. Carter, illustrated (Virtue & Co.), is the nineteenth member of a serial we have often praised, and, within its proper province, it is a more useful compilation than ever. On the other hand, the portraits do not adorn it, and represent, with one or two exceptions, of some of whom we have never heard, while the majority have yet to win a The efforts to be critical with reputation. which the editor opens are by no means happy; and if he is more fortunate in the more properly historical portions of his essay, his knowledge is frequently imperfect: for instance, where he describes Madox Brown as "the forerunner of the Pre-Raphaelite movement," which, except in a strictly limited sense, is only in so far true that Brown gave Rossetti some instructions in the rudiments of oil painting. Again, Mr. Carter says Brown's picture of 'Work' "occupied the artist eleven years in its execution," which is far from being correct; nor is it good criticism which refers to Brown's 'Jacob and Joseph's Coat' as showing "how great a painter he might have been if his powers had been concentrated on open if his powers had been concentrated on artistic unity instead of literary symbolism." In a compilation so multifarious and so nearly exhaustive as this, the general correctness of which may be called wonderful, it is right to point out blemishes which remain uncorrected since last year. Thus the names of the Royal Academy professors are not printed with those of other members of the body, though they appear elsewhere. In the list of members of the Old Society we should read Edward Robert Hughes, not "Edis R. Hughes." The Society of Antiquaries has been admitted among the artistic associations, Augustus Franks is dead. Mr. S. H. Herkomer is no longer the Secretary of the society of which Mr. Waterlow is the President, nor is Mr. H. S. Marks still a member. We think it H. S. Marks still a member. We think it is a pity 'The Year's Art' is loaded with notices of a number of unimportant metropolitan and provincial art societies and insignificant drawing-schools, while the Dilettanti Society and the Society of Antiquaries are restricted to three lines each, and, so far as we can find, the Slade professors are nowhere. A bibliography of art would be more useful than the superfluous notices of obscure societies and schools. Valuable as the 'Directory of Artists' Addresses' is, it is confusing to have it in two distinct portions, especially as many names occur in both of them.

BOOKS ON PRINTS.

Fine Prints. By F. Wedmore. Illustrated. (Redway.)—This useful instalment of the "Collector Series" may be said to owe much of its attractiveness to the facilities which modern photography affords for reproducing prints and monochrome drawings. Without these it would have been impossible for Mr. Wedmore to have put before tyros anything like an intelligible outline of his views on so large and complex a subject on the restricted scale which a moderate outlay allows. To write "a little guide" to the would-be collector of good prints was, Mr. Wedmore says, his aim, and on the whole, though we note several omissions and defects, we may safely say he has succeeded. Few could have done better, and many not half so well. His ambition is to help the beginner who has not yet become a connoisseur, much less an expert, and it is to his credit that he descends to such small matters as the framing of prints of value not in actual contact with the glass, the handling of them when taken from portfolios and Solander cases, precautions to prevent their rubbing against each other, to say nothing of the exclusion of dust, and the airing and drying of engravings. He has, too, the courage of his opinions (which are also ours) about the comparative unimportance, artistically speaking, of wide, or, indeed, any margins, although it is, of course, true that more or less of a margin does add to the trade value of a Rembrandt, a Dürer, or a Watteau. Mr. Wedmore, when on this part of his subject, might have told his readers that an old master of engraving, who was before all things an artist, did not care to have the by the presence of more "white" round it than was necessary if it was to be framed, or even if it was destined for the port-folio. To this purely esthetic reason for the absence of wide margins about the master-pieces of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries may be added the cost in those days of paper fit for printing on-a matter to be taken into account by all who remember that Dürer sold for a florin or two each impressions of his etchings and drypoints which now fetch say a thousand florins. Even in Hogarth's time prints seldom had so much as an inch of margin all round, and five shillings was a large price for a Hogarth, the mere paper of which cost the painter ninepence or a shilling. It was much safer, too, to pass a small sheet through the rolling press than a large one. All these considerations were responsible for the smallness of most old prints as compared with modern. Throughout his book Mr. Wedmore dwells, often in detail, on the progressive rise in the prices of renowned engravings; but, great as it is, and important as a fact in a history of connoisseurship, he has hardly carried his readers far enough back to afford a comprehensive view of the facts. Thus he does not, so far as we have found, go even so far back as to record the high prices M. Dutuit gave for certain of Rembrandt's etchings, nor have we found details of the remarkable sale of the next to unique impression of 'Ephraim Bonus' with the black ring. In contrast with this prodigy take a record of the sale by Mr. Cock, Hogarth's friend, the Christie of 1747, who, dispersing, on Friend, the Christie of 1747, who, dispersing, on February 26th in that year, the noteworthy collection of Mr. N. Oldham, of Southampton Row, could get no more for impressions, both said to be "very fine," of "the Hundred Guelders print and Ecce Homo with the arches" than 21, 10s., while, on the same occasion T. Hudson, Reynolds's master, raid only arches "than 2t. 10s., while, on the same occasion, T. Hudson, Reynolds's master, paid only 14s. 6d. for six heads etched by Rembrandt, and for "the Jew doctor [Bonus] and a painter," i.e., two prints, he gave but 17s. Mr. Wedmore speaks of Ostade's etchings in the late Fisher Collection with deserved praise, and commends their rarity, but we have found no mention of Suyder-

hoef's prints after Ostade, of which Dr. Chauncy, the famous collector, secured at the Oldham sales seven for 9s. 6d. Fourteen of Ostade's own etchings were sold for 25s., and Harding, the printseller, bought seven of Van Dyck's 'Heads' for 8s.; while on February 28th following 'St. Jerome,' 'Fortune,' and two otheretchings, all by Rembrandt, went for 17s.; and when T. Hudson purchased Rembrandt's large 'Crucifixion' for 3l. 7s., it was thought a great price. Some of these prints came from the folios of Peter van Uden, painter, of Amsterdam, while Paris, the Low Countries, and London sent dealers and amateurs to contend with "Mr. Walpole," George Vertue, Dr. Chauncy, Mr. Harvey, and Lord Coleraine during the four nights' sales. What are modern prices compared with those of that, for cognoscenti, golden age, when Rembrandt sold his own prints, and Dürer almost gave his own masterpieces away, thinking a guilder or two sufficient for impressions which now fetch scores of pounds sterling! For example, at the Holford sale, a noble impression of the 'Hundred Guilder' print realized 1,750t., and 'Ephraim Bonus' went to Paris at a cost of 1,950l. It is surprising in a guide like this, which contains a whole chapter on the "Revival of Etching in England, notes upon the achievements of Mr. Whistler, Sir S. Haden, and other amateurs and artists, not to find a word upon the Etching Club, a knot of distinguished original masters of the art, to whom, if to anybody, the revival (a very mislead-ing term, by the way) of etching is due. We miss, too, a careful note upon the etchers of the last century in this country, while there is only casual mention in the introduction of the French masters of that period. The Junior Etching Club, too, comprised some able etchers whose names Mr. Wedmore has forgotten. Books like the present hardly vouchsafe to recognize etchers and engravers who reproduce the works of others. the works of others. Accordingly, though Albert Jacquemart's 'Histoire de la Porcelaine' and Bracquemond's 'Le Vieux Coq' are warmly lauded, Rajon, one of the finest artists of the age in his line, and several other men have to be content with a bare mention. Sometimes we find Mr. Wedmore, studious as he is, nodding, as when he speaks of Hollar, whom he duly as when he speaks of Hohar, wholm he duly lauds on technical grounds, as a delineator of "pure fact." Our author will revise this phrase when next he compares, say, a print of Hollar's 'Old St. Paul's' with other authorities, literary and artistic. It is a mistake, too, to speak of Lucas's prints after Constable as rather smaller than those of the 'Liber Studiorum.' We should flinch, and so would Mr. Whistler, from asserting that "the best of Whistler's [etchings] scarcely suffer at all when placed beside the master work of Rembrandt." It is in such phrases as these that a certain want of balance and an excess of connoisseurship are manifest. Nevertheless, we regret our limits will not permit extracts from the writer's sound criticisms upon Bartolozzi, and the craze, now happily dying out, for the pretty inanities of that neathanded draughtsman. Worth quoting, too, is his wholesome opinion on the present ridiculous fancy for coloured prints. On Prof. Legros Mr. Wedmore's criticisms are sympathetic and

Engravings and their Value: a Guide for the Print-Collector. By J. H. Slater. (Gill.)—This is a revised, extended, and much improved issue of a useful book which we warmly commended to connoisseurs when we examined the first edition some time ago. It furnishes, under painters' as well as engravers' names, brief biographies of most of the artists and most of the titles of their leading works, yet by no means all, as a more ambitious publication would do. As it is, nine entries under the name of Romeyn de Hooghe, while omitting the famous examples he etched to meet the political views of his English employers, do not adequately represent the work of that dashing craftsman, who is

described as an engraver, whereas it would have been better to call him an etcher. Faithorne is in this edition-thanks, we suppose, to the large catalogue of Mr. Fagan's compiling and the lists of the Print Room officialsmuch better off with 139 entries. Among names omitted even in this amended edition are those of Rajon, Courtry, T. O. Barlow, and G. Raphael Ward, while among the living we have failed to find the names of M. Waltner and Mr. Dobie. Le Bas is not mentioned as engraving after Watteau. We refer to these omissions, to which any expert could add, not in order to condemn a compilation of great comprehensiveness and difficulty, but rather to show how much remains to be done in the direction of Mr. Slater's labours. These are recommended by his highly intelligent historical and technical introduction to the guide, as well as the extensive record which it contains of prices fetched by prints at auctions.

MR. WILLIAM CHARLES THOMAS DOBSON, ROYAL ACADEMICIAN, RETIRED.

MR. Dobson died at Ventnor on Sunday last. He was born in 1817 at Hamburg, where his father, John Dobson, who had married a German lady, was a merchant of some standing. In 1826, having experienced many losses in business, he came to London with his family, and put his children to school there. Evincing much skill in sketching as well as in drawing of the graver sort, William Dobson began early to study in that nursery of half the good painters and sculptors of our school, the Gallery of Antiquities at the British Museum. His original teacher was Mr. E. Opie, a nephew of the well-known portrait-painter. In 1836 Dobson entered the Royal Academy, and, distinguishing himself there, passed rapidly through the curriculum, his patron and frequent adviser being Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Eastlake, who, Dobson's pictures showed at that time, was the youth's model. In no other sense, however, was he Eastlake's pupil. It was, no doubt, through Eastlake's influence, and probably also that of Dyce-a prime mover in all relating to the Government's efforts to promote the art teaching of that day—that Dobson obtained a position of some importance at the School of Design, then newly established in the old Royal Academy rooms at Somerset House. In 1843 Dobson was sent to Birmingham as head master of the Government School of Design there. Tiring of a limited sphere, which did not allow him a free hand, he resigned in two years, and in 1845 proceeded to Italy. On his departure his pupils presented him with a handsome piece of plate. Before this he had contributed 'The Hermit,' with a quotation from Parnell, to the Academy Exhibition of 1842; two portraits of ladies, and Paul' to that of 1843; and other portraits to the gatherings of 1844 and 1845. In 1843 'The Hermit' reappeared in Suffolk Street, whither he in later years sent several other works. 'The Young Italian Goatherd,' which was at the Academy in 1846, proved that Dobson was using his opportunities in Italy.

From Italy, where he spent most of his time in Rome, Dobson went to Germany, and stayed several years, deriving from its religious art more particularly an impression so deep that it was never obliterated in his paintings, whether Scriptural, poetical, or simply domestic. Many of his pictures have been engraved, and their sweetness and simplicity, to say nothing of the artist's accomplishments and carefulness, often imparted a charm which the sentimentality of many of his works could not wholly mar in the opinion even of exacting critics. The most ambitious are 'Tobias and the Angel,' 1853; 'The Charity of Dorcas,' 1854; 'The Alms Deeds of Dorcas,' 1855, which Her Majesty bought; 'The Prosperous Days of Job' and 'The Children in the Majesty blood' 1856, 'Park Children in the Market-place,' 1856; 'Read-

ing the Psalms' and 'The Child Jesus going to Nazareth,' the property of Lady Burdett-Coutts; 'Fairy Tales'; 'Hagar and Ishmael sent Away'; 'The Holy Innocents'; 'The Good Shepherd'; 'Abraham and Hagar'; 'Flower Girl, Dresden'; 'Children's Children'; 'Train up a Child'; 'The Picture-Book' (which 'Train up a Child'; 'The Picture-Book' (which made a great sensation at the International Exhibition); 'The Camellia'; 'Sappho'; 'Mignon'; and 'Ione.' Some of these are in water colours, though most of them are in oil. Elected with H. O'Neil an A.R.A. in 1860, when Mr. Hook became an R.A., he, Messrs. Hook, J. C. Horsley, F. Goodall, F. R. Pickersgill, and W. P. Frith, alone represented in the present year the Academy as it was constituted sent year the Academy as it was constituted thirty-eight years ago. In 1872 Dobson became an Academician, and in 1895 he entered the retired grade. In 1870 he was chosen an Associate-Exhibitor of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, to whose gallery, or to that of the Royal Academy, he continued an almost constant contributor till last year. The Society made him a full member in 1875. He was a leading member of the Etching Club some time after its foundation in 1842. A man of original humour and genial wit, Dobson was warmly liked by the numerous friends who were accustomed to see him in Langham Chambers, at Hampstead, where he built himself a dwelling, and later at his country house, Lodsworth, near Petworth.

fine-Art Gossip.

AT a General Assembly of Academicians and Associates, held on Wednesday evening, Mr. B. W. Leader, painter, and Mr. J. S. Lucas, painter, were elected Academicians, and Mr. C. Napier Hemy, painter, an Associate.

THE directors of Messrs. H. Graves & Co. invite inspection of a number of drawings by Miss E. Du Cane now hanging in their gal-leries, Pall Mall East.—The Society of Lady Artists has opened its annual exhibition in the Suffolk Street galleries.

MR. STRONG will begin presently the issue of the reproductions of the wonderful collection of drawings at Chatsworth.

AT Christie's on Monday Mr. S. Bough's picture 'Regatta at Bowness' fetched 173l., and Mr. G. Simoni's drawing 'Market-place, Themseu, Morocco,' 63l.

WE regret to hear of the decease, at an advanced age, of Mr. G. T. Clark, the well-known archeologist, whose work on 'Mediæval Military Architecture' is a standard authority. Visitors to the congresses of the Royal Archæological Association will remember his lucid discourses on any castle that came within their purview. Since the death of Burges he had a monopoly of the subject.

That excellent series of illustrated biographies "Les Artistes Célèbres" (Librairie de L'Art), the publication of which has been temporarily interrupted, has been resumed. The new instalment deals with 'Les Tiepolo,' and is the work of M. Henry de Chennevières, of the Louvre.

The most interesting sketch in the album presented this year as a Weihnachtsgabe to the members of the Goethe Gesellschaft consists of a drawing by the poet of the Pfarrhaus at Sesenheim. Goethe's address at Strasburg, written in clear and bold characters by poor Friederike Brion at the back of the drawing, has been produced in facsimile, and inserted in the extremely well-written letterpress.

A COLLECTION of German portrait medals of the period of the Renaissance is to be sold at Frankfort on the 14th inst. They are the property of Mr. T. W. Greene, of Winchester, and include some unpublished specimens, among others one of Georg von Espelbach, member of a Suabian family, described as "kaiserlicher, spanischer und englischer Kriegscommissär."

In addition to the medals there are several In addition to the medas there are several models in wax, stone, ivory, and wood. Among the subjects represented there are many personages of note, such as Maximilian I., Philip le Bel, Charles V., Mary and Margaret of Austria, Sigismund I. of Poland, Philip II. of Spain, Dukes of Bavaria and Saxony, John fragmus Calvin Luther Albert of Leyden, Erasmus, Calvin, Luther, Albert Dürer, Wilhelm Brandt (Master of the Mint to Charles V.), and Michael Wohlgemuth. The catalogue contains two sheets of photo-

AT Athens a fresh group of archaic tombs, with a number of vases of the earlier Dipylon style, has been excavated in the neighbourhood of the Areopagus.

THE work begun by the German School in order to determine the plan of the Athenian agora will be prosecuted by the Greek Archæological Society. The new excavations will begin on the ground of the Stoa of Attalus.

News from Samos reports that the Assembly of the island is preparing a Bill granting to Herr Sarre permission to excavate the Heræum, an exploration from which considerable results are expected.

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AT Kustendje, the ancient Tomi, the works made for the enlargement of the harbour have brought to light the remains of a monumental building with reliefs and columns, which is thought to be the temple of Neptune, known as the chief sanctuary of that city in Greek and Roman times. A regular excavation of these remains will be undertaken by the Roumanian Government.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Performance of 'Don Juan' by Pupils of the Royal College of Music.
QUERN'S HALL.—Symphony Concerts.
St. James's Hall.—Saturday and Monday Popular Con-

QUEEN'S HALL.-M. Lamoureux's Concerts.

THE performance of 'Don Giovanni' under the auspices of the Royal College of Music on Thursday last week ended too late for judicial notice at the time, and perhaps this was as well, because it presented some knotty points for discussion. Opinions were much divided as to the suitability of Mozart's masterpiece for rendering by students; but the majority were in the negative, and we are inclined to side with them. It is necessary to put on one side the question of acting. No one could expect from young people in a state of pupilage the courtly manners of the Don, the humour of Leporello, or the dignity of Donna Anna. These things must perforce be left to the imagination. It is the question of vocalization that has to be faced, and herein lies considerable difficulty. It may be all very well to blame the Kensington Gore aspirants for not doing justice to Mozart's "divisions" and his cantilena; but has there been a model performance of 'Don Juan' in London since Mr. Mapleson used to give the work with what he called a combination cast? There is, indeed, little temptation now to study the pure Mozart style of singing, and the old Italian school is dead and buried, thanks to the rise of the declamatory school of opera. Wagner did enormous good in clearing away the abuses with which the lyric drama was beset, but he did evil by raising a host of imitators who have for the most part proved themselves asses masquerading in lions' skins. We do not perceive why purely lyrical opera should be absurd in a dramatic sense, which

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the majority of the effete Italian examples certainly were. Meanwhile there is cer-tainly a difficulty, and it seems unreasonable to expect from students that perfection in phrasing and general suavity in execution which so few experienced artists are able to show. To return to last week's performance, we commend the revival of the finale, which is always omitted in ordinary representa-tions, for it forms an anticlimax; but it is a fine concerted piece, and should be heard from time to time in the concert-room. There is a consensus of opinion in favour of the work done by the students' orchestra under Prof. Villiers Stanford. Without the least desire to disparage other school orchestras, two or three of which have attained a high degree of efficiency, we must say that at Kensington Gore takes the foremost place.

The programme of the Symphony Concert last Saturday afternoon included two works which, though already heard in London, cannot yet be said to have become familiar, nor is it likely that one of them ever will We refer to Borodine's Symphony in B minor, No. 2, which was performed at a Philharmonic Concert in 1896, and created little impression. The themes have for the most part an Oriental flavour and are striking, but the general construction is loose and unsatisfactory, like that of so many Russian composers. Far more pleasing is Lalo's ballet suite 'Namouna,' first played here at the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts. It provides fresh and engaging music, unforced, and most piquantly orchestrated. The remaining orchestral items were Beethoven's 'Leonora' Overture, No. 3; Handel's so-called Largo; the ballet music from 'Faust'; and two Wagnerian pieces. Miss Beatrice Tattersall, who made her first appearance, is the possessor of an excellent soprano voice, which she displayed in 'Elizabeth's Greeting' from 'Tannhäuser.'

The Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts this week claim comparatively little attention. At the former Smetana's Quartet in E minor was repeated by desire, and doubtless the work will continue to gain in popularity. It would be strange indeed were it not so, so fresh and unconventional is the Bohemian composer's music. At the same time we should like to hear the quartet played by four of the composer's countrymen. The rendering under Lady Halle and her companion artists is, of course, perfect in an ordinary executive sense, but it lacks the verve and abandon demanded in Slavonic music. Beethoven's Sonata in r minor, Op. 57, received a vigorous, but rather hard and unintellectual interpretation at the hands of Mlle. Eibenschütz; and the concert ended with Brahms's Pianoforte Trio in c minor, Op. 101, a terse and thoroughly characteristic work. Mr. Charles Phillips gave satisfaction as the vocalist.

Monday's programme commenced with Mozart's Clarinet Quintet in A, with Mr. Clinton in the principal part. He is a brilliant executant, but his tone is rather hard, that is to say it does not possess the mellow softness and beauty so characteristic of Herr Mühlfeld. It would be idle to institute comparisons between the clarinet quintets of Mozart and Brahms, as they have nothing in common. Both are masterpieces of the first rank, but the former is serene and

cheerful throughout, while the latter is melancholy and elegiac, though supremely beautiful. Mlle. Eibenschütz was again the pianist, and gave a correct, though not very poetical, reading of Beethoven's Sonata in Tartini's Violin Sonata in a minor, a far more pleasing work than the hackneyed 'Trillo del Diavolo.' The last item was Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in Eflat, Op. 70, No. 2. Very great praise is due to Mr. Kennerley Rumford for his exceedingly fine rendering of Brahms's 'Four Serious Songs.' These magnificent Lieder, perhaps the finest penned by one who was a master of this form of art, could not have been more

worthily interpreted. The spring series of orchestral concerts under M. Lamoureux was successfully in-augurated on Wednesday afternoon with a well-varied programme. The great services rendered to music in Paris by the determined and successful efforts of M. Lamoureux to popularize the works of the great German masters are too well known to need further notice here, and it is greatly to his credit that he does not look at German music through French spectacles. closed eyes one might have imagined that Herr Richter was at the desk during the performances of Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture and the Symphony in c minor, the moderate tempi adopted adding to the majesty of the music. There were two novelties in the programme, the first being a Concertino in c minor for clarinet by Mr. Percy Pitt, founded on some themes and fiorituri left by the celebrated clarinettist Cavallini. If the subjects are Italian in character the details have a German flavour; but we fail to perceive anything to object to in that, and the piece is well put together, the general structure being that of the first movement of a concerto. As to the solo part, it is probably the most difficult ever written for the clarinet, and Mr. Manuel Gomez, who undertook it, proved himself an executant of the highest rank. In those who are acquainted with the instrument the manner in which some almost impossible passages were rendered with lightning rapidity must have excited amazement. César Franck's symphonic poem 'Les Djinns' is less objectionable than the Franco-Belgian composer's 'Le Chasseur Maudit,' recently noticed; but it is dull and uninspired, and what significance it bore in relation to Victor Hugo's poem we failed to trace. It is programme music of the vaguest character, and as there is an important pianoforte part, delicately played by a new-comer, Madame Henri Jossic, the work should have been called simply fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra. A truly superb rendering was given of Wagner's 'Siegfried Idyll,' and the 'Ride of the Valkyries' closed the programme.

Musical Gossip.

Many years had elapsed since Haydn's 'Creation' had been heard in its entirety in any of our principal concert-rooms, and the third part was probably new to many in the Albert Hall on Thursday last week. Doubtless the music, graceful as it is, proves rather cloying to many at the present day, though, judging from the very large audience last week, Haydn's tuneful oratorio has not lost its charm for unsophisti-

cated amateurs. Of course the music offered no difficulty whatever to Sir Frederick Bridge's army of executants, and the solo parts were safe in the hands of Miss Esther Palliser, Miss Maggie Purvis, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Andrew Black.

THOUGH the tenor voice of Mr. Whitney Mockridge is light in volume it is agreeable in quality, and the songs he rendered at his vocal recital at the Queen's Small Hall on Tuesday afternoon were well chosen and fresh. Miss Esther Palliser, Miss Clara Butt, M. Johannes Wolff, and Mr. Oscar Meyer's selections were also of a superior class.

HERR PAUL GRAENER, who conducted an orchestral concert on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall, is said to have gained some reputation in Germany. The force he had at command on this occasion was inadequate in command on this occasion was inadequate in numbers, though he obtained some good results in Mozart's Symphony in a minor, Mr. Hamish MacCunn's suite 'Highland Memories,' and Weber's 'Oberon' Overture. A Pianoforte Con-certo in a flat by Mr. Rutland Broughton is evidently the work of a novice, and should not have been included in the workers were have been included in the programme.

THE Bohemian String Quartet will perform at their two concerts at St. James's Hall on March 1st and 29th next, for the first time, a violin sonata by Oskar Nedbal, the viola-player of the party, and a pianoforte trio by Edward Schütt, of which the pianoforte part will be played by the composer. This quartet party has obtained much success during the last three months in Russia, Germany, Austria, and Holland.

WITH reference to the approaching performances of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' at Covent Garden, Mr. Schulz-Curtius writes:—

"The above having been referred to in several papers as exclusively 'my scheme,' I beg to inform you, in order to prevent misconception, that the performances are in reality the undertaking of the Grand Opera Syndicate, with whom I co-operate, and whose managing director, Mr. Maurice Grau, has made all the engagements with the artists, &c."

RUMOUR asserts that two new operatic works by Mascagni will be produced during the present year.

According to advices from abroad several British-born musicians have already met with much success on the Continent since the commencement of the present year. Among them are Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Frederic Lamond, Mr. Leonard Borwick, and Mr. Reginald Steggall, the last named with his orchestral scena 'Elaine.

- PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
 National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
 Herr Liebling's Beethoven Planoforte Recital, 3, St. James's
 Hall.
- Hall.
 Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
 Dickens's Birthday Celebration, 8.15, St. James's Hall (French rogunar Concert, S. et. James's Hall.

 Rogue Shrinkay Celebration, 815, 8t. James's Hall. (Frence Month of the Month of th

DRAMA

Pramatic Gossip.

'NEVER AGAIN' is this night withdrawn from the Vaudeville, in order to make room for 'The French Maid' from Terry's Theatre, which will be presented on Saturday next. Terry's Theatre is required by Mr. Terry for the pro-duction of Mr. Ogilvie's 'White Knight.'

Before quitting the Adelphi Mr. Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Brown Potter will, it is anticipated, give a few performances of 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'The Lady of Lyons.'

The production of Mr. Brookfield's adapta-tion of 'Jalouse,' of which we have already spoken, is fixed for Saturday next at the Duke of York's Theatre, from which a week ago 'The Happy Life ' was withdrawn.

'MY LADY VIRTUE,' by Mr. H. V. Esmond, will, according to present arrangements, succeed 'Julius Cæsar' when its run at Her Majesty's

shall have come to an end.

'Mam'selle Quat' Sous,' by MM. Antony Mars and Maurice Desvallières, produced on November 5th last at the Gaîté in Paris, will, it is understood, be given at the Shaftesbury.

THE promised drama of Messrs. H. D. Traill and Robert Hichens is, it is said, to be the next

novelty at the Lyceum.

PAUL FÉLIX JOSEPH TAILLIADE, better known as Taillade, died suddenly last week in Brussels, where he had been acting. Born in Paris on January 15th, 1827, he was educated at the Lycée Bonaparte, on the recommendation of Mlle. Mars was admitted to the Conserva-toire, made his débuts at the Comédie Française in the rôles of Seïde, Egisthe, and Clinias in 'La Ciguë,' and in 1850 (1848?) "created" at the Gaîté the rôle of Napoleon in 'Les Premières Pages d'une Grande Histoire. He was engaged in turns at the Cirque, the Ambigu, the Porte St. Martin, the Odéon, and Ambigu, the Porte St. Martin, the Odéon, and other houses, and played a great many parts, especially in the vieux répertoire. Among the characters in which he won reputation were Macbeth, Lear, Richard III., Othello, Louis XI., Cromwell, Mahomet, and Caligula. His most recent creations were Tibère in 'Tibère à Caprée,' by Count Stanislas Rzewuski (Porte St. Martin, May 4th, 1894), and Kérouan in 'Pour le Drapeau,' a mimodrame by M. Henri Amic (Ambigu Comique, February 18th, 1895). As a dramatist he is responsible for half a dozen As a dramatist he is responsible for half a dozen pieces, written alone or in collaboration, and produced at the Ambigu Comique, the Beaumarchais, and other popular theatres.

THE Council of the Shakespeare Memorial Association have arranged with Mr. F. R. Benson for a revival of 'Antony and Cleopatra' in April, during the annual Shakspeare Festival

at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Mr. Stephen Phillips, an actor whose poems were reviewed last week in the Athenœum, has been commissioned by Mr. Alexander to write a blank-verse drama for production at the St. James's Theatre.

'THE SWASHBUCKLER' is the title of a romantic play which Mr. Louis N. Parker is writing for Mr. Willard.

THE fairy stories which were given as afternoon representations at Terry's have been withdrawn, to be reproduced next Christmas.

AT the concert of the London Hindu Association on Friday next, at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer Street, the third act of Kālidāsa's 'S'akuntalā' is to be produced on the stage. Classical Indian dramas have several times been produced in translations abroad. Probably this is the first time that a portion of a Sanskrit play has been announced in London.

To Correspondents.—N. C.—A. P.—A. S.—J. H. N.—M. M.—E. H. J.—A. W.—received.
J. C. P.—Not suitable for us,

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